An Overview of Economic and Employment Growth in Selected Provinces

October 1989

Alberta

CAREER DEVELOPMENT
AND EMPLOYMENT

Labour Market
Research Division

Executive Summary

- The Canadian economy has entered its seventh year of growth.

- Over the last six years, 1983-1988, economic expansion was concentrated mainly in central Canada, while growth in other provinces lagged behind the national average.

- During this period of time, employment in Canada grew by a total of 1,624,000 or 15.3%. Out of this employment increase, Ontario and Quebec accounted for 1,226,000 or 75% of the total growth.

- The rapid growth in Ontario and Quebec attracted migrants from other provinces and to a certain extent slowed the westward shift in Canada's population.

- Over the last twelve months, economic activity in central Canada has slowed considerably. The Bank of Canada's high interest rates policy has cooled down housing activity in Ontario and Quebec. Resale house prices have softened, and retail sales have been sluggish. As a result, unemployment in these two provinces has edged upward.

- It now appears that the growth momentum has shifted to Canada's two westernmost provinces, Alberta and British Columbia.

- In 1988, the Alberta economy grew by a significant 8.7% in real terms, while employment increased by 40,000 or 3.5%.

- This year, Alberta's real output is expected to expand by approximately 2%. Employment is likely to increase by more than 17,000 or 1.4%, while unemployment could drop by half a percentage point to 7.5%.

- The construction of major resource projects, free trade with the U.S., and continued diversification of Alberta's industrial structure should allow the province to experience sustained growth in the nineties.

- The B.C. government has succeeded in lessening the provincial economy's dependence on the resource sector since the recession of 1982.

- Partly as a result of the hosting of Expo in 1986, B.C.'s Tourism industry has expanded significantly. It has now become the second largest industry in the province.

- In both 1987 and 1988, the B.C. economy posted solid gains, with real output growing at 5.6% and 5%, respectively.

- Over the last two years, the influx of migrants from other provinces and Asian immigrants has fuelled much of B.C.'s economic growth, especially in housing, retail trade and service industries.

- Asian investment has also provided much needed capital for establishing new industries.

- As well, Asian immigrants have strengthened B.C.'s ties with the Pacific Rim which in turn has opened up new export markets.

- In 1989, despite weaknesses in the forestry and related sector, B.C.'s economy is continuing to grow at a vigorous pace.

- B.C. has now taken over from Ontario as the fastest growing province in terms of job creation. In the six months of this year, average employment in B.C. was 69,000 or 5.1% higher than during the same period a year ago.

- Saskatchewan's economy continues to remain dependent on weather conditions and commodity prices.

- Over the last four years, the economy in Saskatchewan followed closely the movement in grain prices and fluctuations in the weather.

- In 1989, due to more favourable weather conditions, agricultural production is expected to rebound from last year's drought. News from the oilpatch is mixed. Oil drilling activity is the slowest in a decade. In the gas sector, however, the number of gas wells drilled has increased significantly from a year ago.

- Saskatchewan's real output is forecast to expand by 7.8% in 1989. This rate of growth may be somewhat misleading because the province's real output declined by almost 5% in 1988.

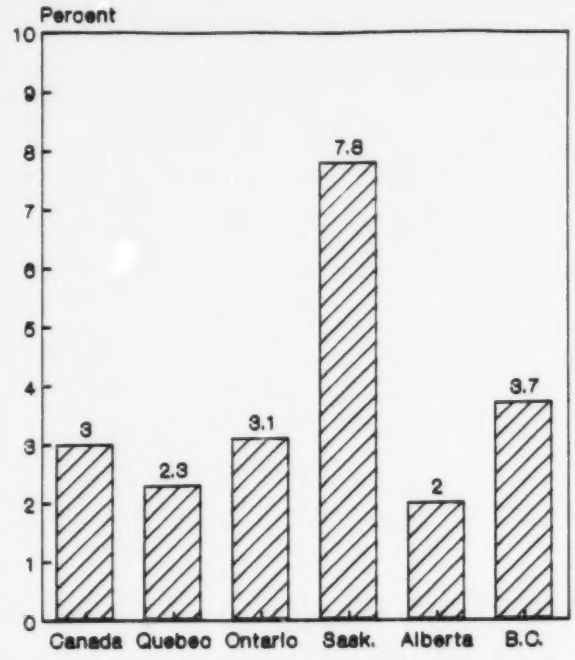
- Despite economic growth, employment in Saskatchewan is likely to drop by 13,000 or 2.9% in 1989.

- The lack of employment opportunities has triggered a movement of people from Saskatchewan.

- At the end of September 1989, 17,386 fewer people were living in Saskatchewan than at the start of the year.

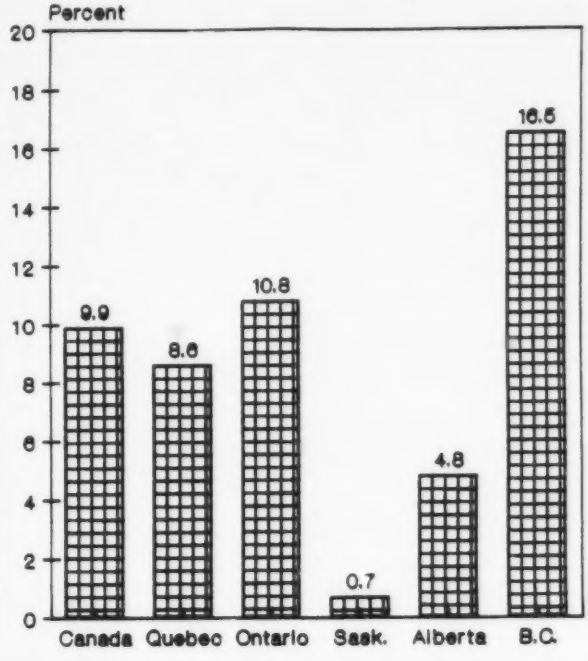
- Without this loss of people, Saskatchewan's unemployment rate would likely be much higher than the current 7.2% to 7.5% range.

Real Gross Domestic Product Growth for Selected Provinces, 1989



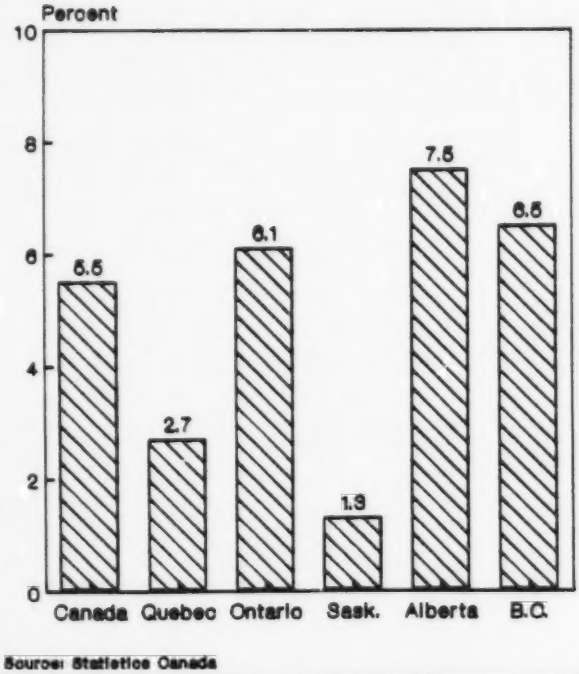
Forecast prepared by the Conference Board of Canada

Total Investment Growth for Selected Provinces in 1989



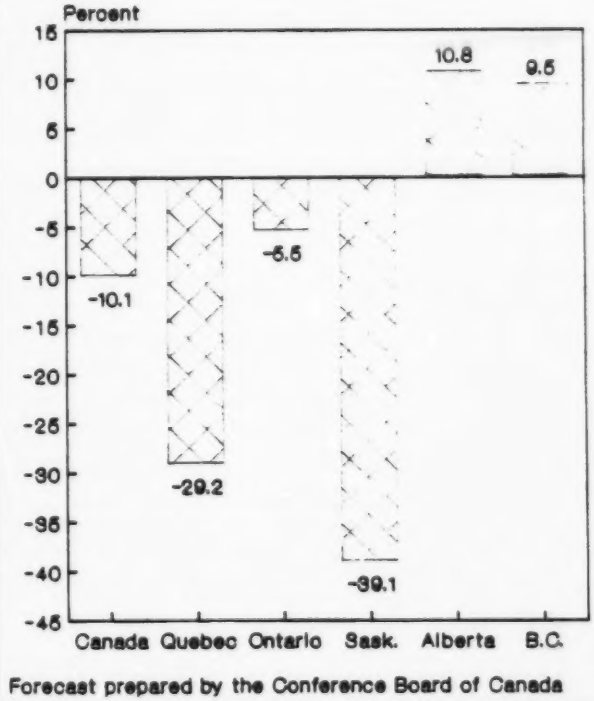
Source: Private and Public Investment in Canada

Yearly Growth in Retail Sales for Selected Provinces (based on averages of the first six months of 1988 and 1989)



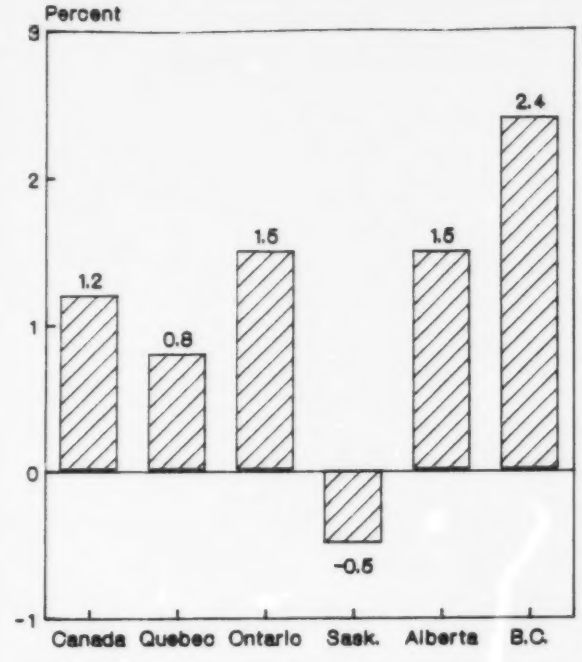
Source: Statistics Canada

Annual Percent Change in Housing Starts for Selected Provinces in 1989



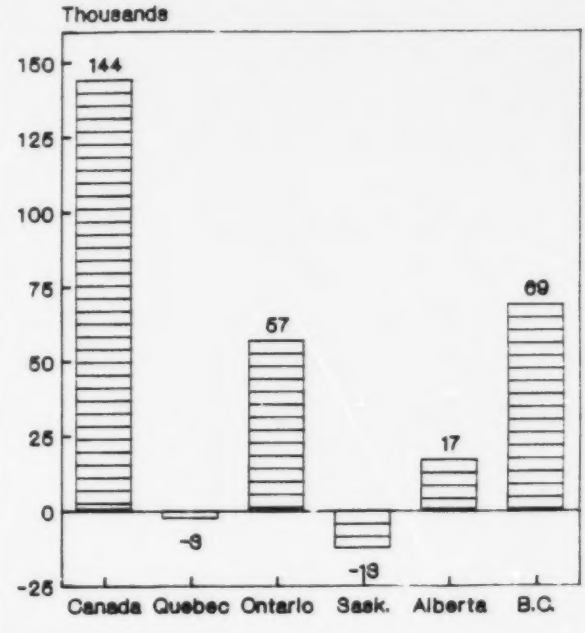
Forecast prepared by the Conference Board of Canada

Population Growth for Selected Provinces July 1, 1988 to July 1, 1989



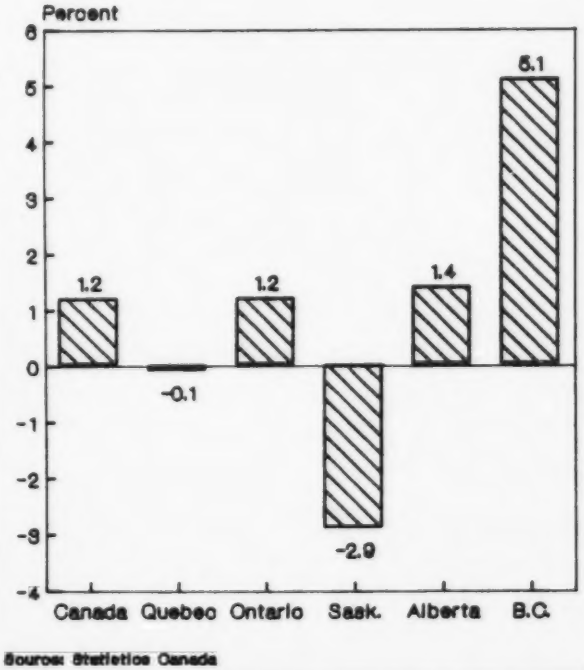
Source: Statistics Canada

Yearly Employment Growth for Selected Provinces (based on averages of the first six months of 1988 and 1989)



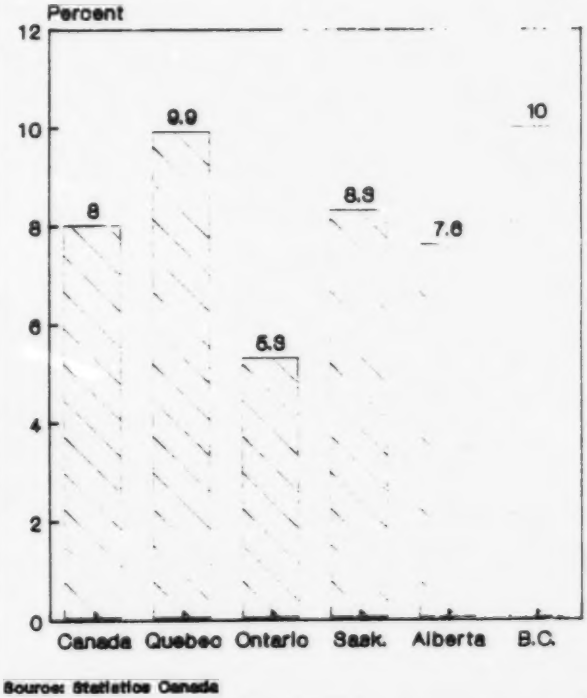
Source: Statistics Canada

Yearly Percent Change in Employment for Selected Provinces (based on averages of the first six months of 1988 and 1989)



Source: Statistics Canada

Average Unemployment Rate for Selected Provinces, January - June, 1989



Source: Statistics Canada

The Alberta Economy and Labour Market

- High interest rates and the collapse in world commodity prices in late 1981 halted the Province's economic expansion.

- During the 1982-1984 period, Alberta suffered significant output and employment losses.

- The contraction of the Alberta economy led to a substantial change in the labour market. Unemployment rates jumped significantly for all occupations. For some, the unemployment rates doubled; for others, the rates tripled.

- The Construction industry was the most adversely affected. Its labour force declined by 33% from the peak level of 1982, while its unemployment rate jumped as high as 35%.

- Instead of facing shortages, the Province had to deal with a surplus of skilled workers.

- The last four years, 1985-1988, can be classified as a period of recovery in the labour market.

- In 1985, the Alberta economy started to improve. The recovery was propelled by consumer spending and exports.

- Although economic activity slowed in late 1986 and early 1987 due to weak oil and grain prices, employment growth continued in Alberta.

- Because most companies went through restructuring and downsizing during the previous recession, they were able to handle the slowdown in growth without resorting to massive layoffs. Therefore, unemployment continued to drop in all occupations during the 1986-1988 period.

- Economic growth resumed once again in 1988, due to diversification and the construction of major resource projects. Real output in Alberta expanded by 8.7% last year, the strongest growth in all of Canada.

- The recovery in 1988 turned out to be stronger than expected. Employment increased by 40,000 or 3.5%, the highest increase since 1981.

- This year, economic activity in Alberta has slowed somewhat, compared to the spectacular growth recorded for 1988. Drilling activity in the energy sector has been low. Housing starts, however, are strong, bucking a national downward trend.

- Revised intentions show that total investment should increase by 4.8%, down from the 15.6% increase recorded a year earlier.

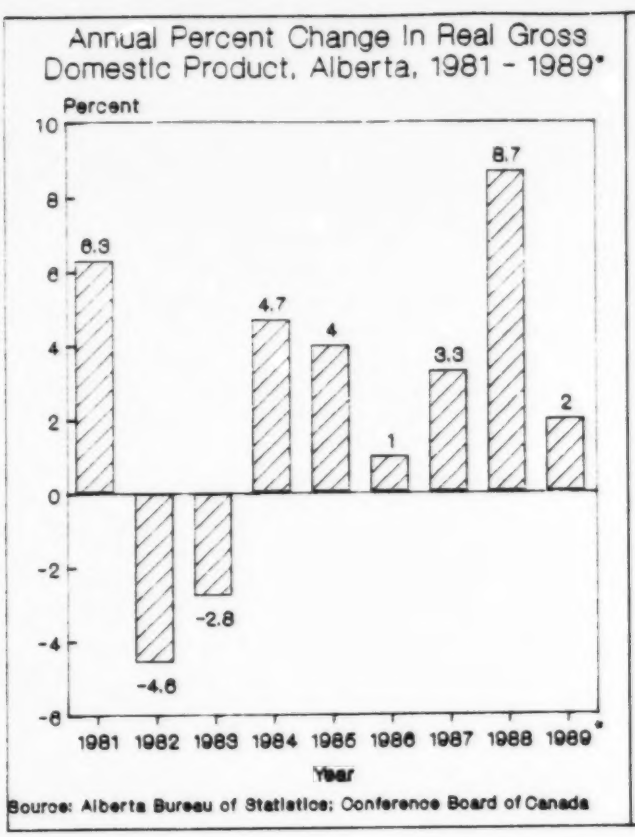
- Real output for 1989 is expected to grow by around 2% according to the Conference Board of Canada. The Royal Bank, however, is more optimistic; it has called for a growth of 3%.

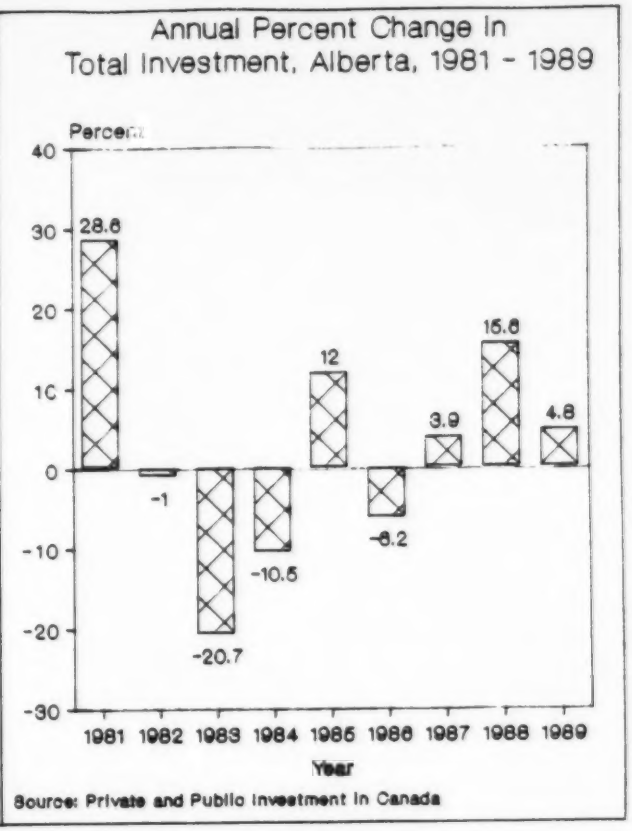
- Employment growth has also moderated this year. Data for the first six months of 1989 show that employment has increased by 1.4% or 17,000 from a year ago.

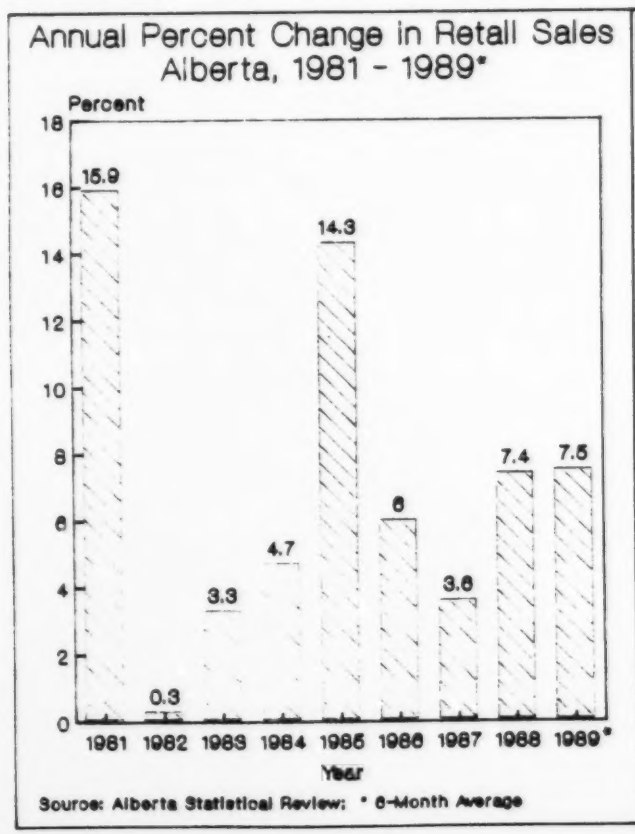
- Job creation in the first six months occurred mainly in the service-producing sector, while the goods-producing sector did not record any significant employment gains.

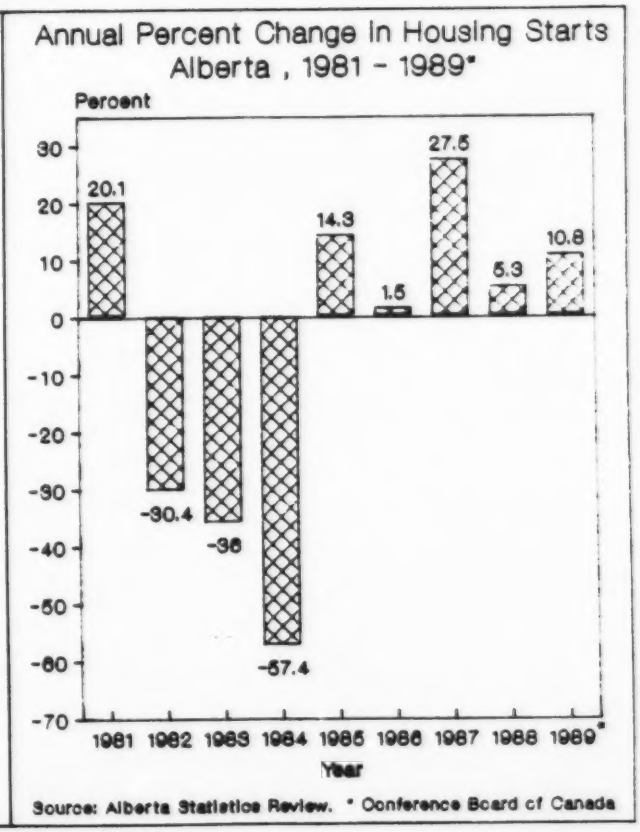
- With continued employment growth in industries such as Construction, Transportation and Utilities, and Service, Alberta's unemployment rate should drop further this year to around 7.5%. This rate could be the second lowest in Canada.

- The economic climate in the nineties seems promising. Free trade with the U.S., construction of major resource projects and continued diversification of the industrial base should allow the Province to experience sustained economic and employment growth in the coming decade.

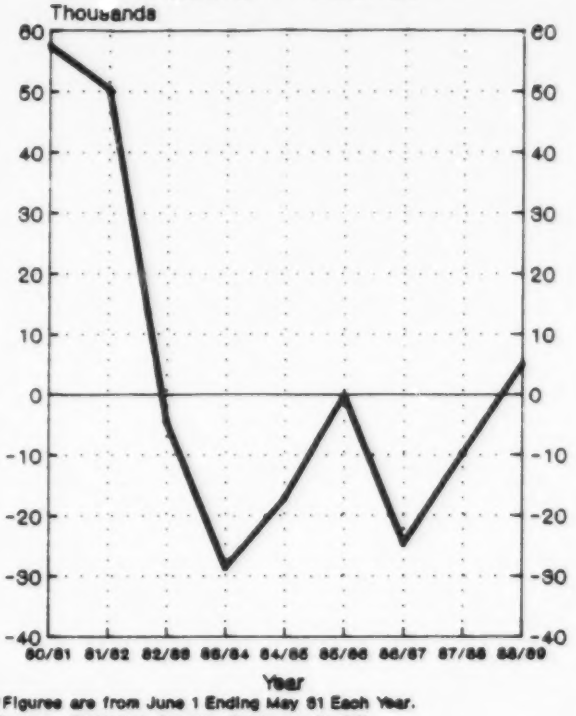

Annual Percent Change In Real Gross Domestic Product, Alberta, 1981 - 1989*
Percent
10
8
6
4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
6.3
-4.6
-2.8
4.7
4
1
3.3
8.7
2
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989*
Year
Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics; Conference Board of Canada


Annual Percent Change In Total Investment, Alberta, 1981 - 1989
Percent
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
28.6
-1
-20.7
-10.5
12
-6.2
3.9
15.6
4.8
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989
Year
Source: Private and Public Investment in Canada


Annual Percent Change in Retail Sales Alberta, 1981 - 1989*
Percent
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
15.9
0.3
3.3
4.7
14.3
6
3.6
7.4
7.5
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989*
Year
Source: Alberta Statistical Review; * 6-Month Average

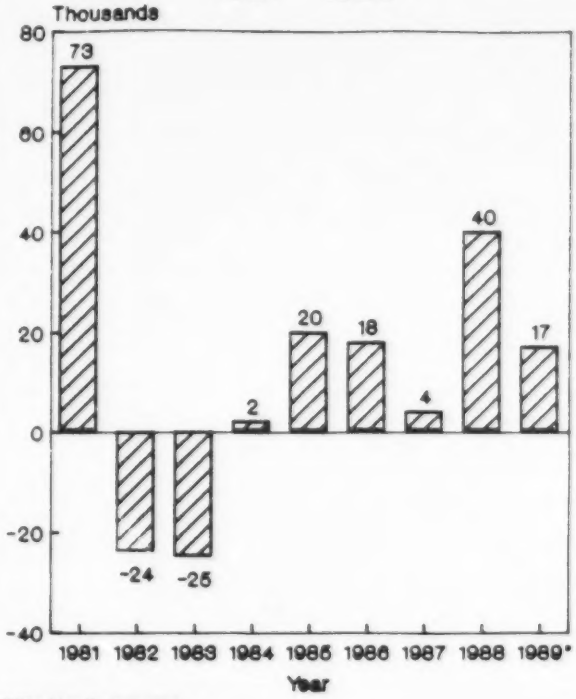

Annual Percent Change In Housing Starts Alberta , 1981 - 1989*
Percent
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
20.1
-30.4
-36
-57.4
14.3
1.5
27.5
5.3
10.8
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989*
Year
Source: Alberta Statistics Review. * Conference Board of Canada

Total Net Migration in Alberta 1980/81 - 1988/89*



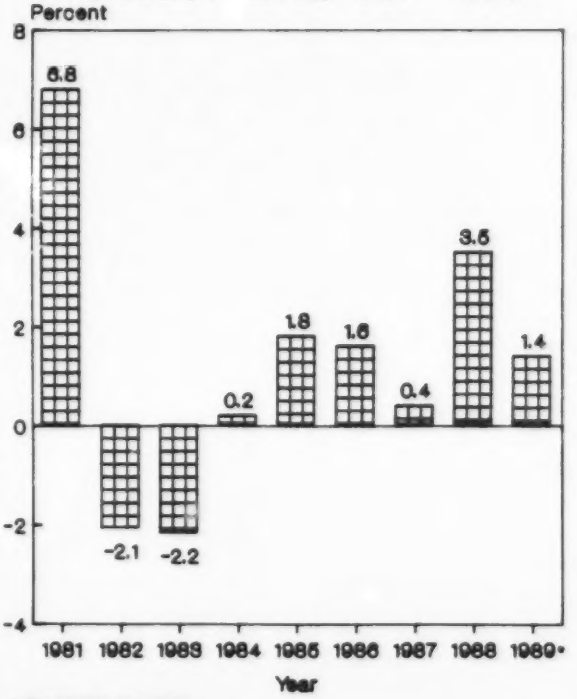
*Figures are from June 1 Ending May 31 Each Year.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-210.

Employment Growth in Alberta 1981 - 1989*



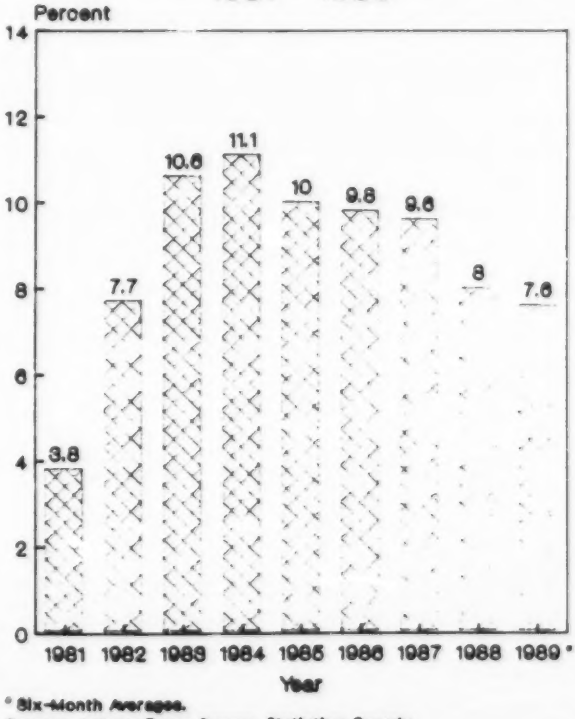
* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Annual Percent Change in Employment Growth, Alberta, 1981 - 1989*



* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Unemployment Rate in Alberta 1981 - 1989*



* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

The British Columbia Economy and Labour Market

- The recession of 1982 exposed the vulnerability of the British Columbia economy to weak commodity prices. The collapse in the housing market, whose earlier boom was fuelled by speculation, deepened the economic downturn.

- During the three years of 1982-1984, B.C. experienced significant employment losses and an outflow of people through interprovincial migration.

- Austerity measures implemented by the B.C. government reduced public sector employment by one third and resulted in considerable labour unrest.

- Since the economic downturn of 1982-1984, B.C. has been making progress in lessening its dependence on the resource sector.

- Most notable is the expansion of Tourism, which benefitted significantly from the hosting of B.C. Expo in 1986. The Tourism industry is now the second largest industry in B.C.

- Over the last two years, the B.C. economy has shown healthy growth, while the inflow of people from other provinces has returned to pre-recession levels.

- The large influx of Asian immigrants and their subsequent investment have had a positive impact on the B.C. economy.

- In recent years, Asian investment has provided venture capital for plastics manufacturing, garment, food processing, software development and agriculture.

- As well, Asian immigrants have strengthened B.C.'s ties with the Pacific Rim countries, which in turn has opened up export markets. During the first half of 1989, B.C. exported more goods to the Pacific Rim than to the U.S.

- The External Affairs Department estimated that in 1988, Hong Kong invested approximately $1.4 billion in B.C. This year, investment from Hong Kong is likely to top $2 billion.

- Much of this investment has gone into B.C.'s real estate market. As a result, house prices in Vancouver and its surrounding suburbs have increased significantly, although they are still lower than the average prices in Toronto. At the same time, interprovincial migration has reduced Vancouver's vacancy rate to almost zero percent.

- Statistics compiled for the first half of 1989 show that B.C. is experiencing another year of significant growth in economic activity and employment. Much of this growth can be attributed to a rapidly expanding population base in B.C.

- Mainly as a result of interprovincial and international migration, the population in B.C. (as of July 1, 1989) has increased by 2.4% or 72,000 from a year ago. This rate of growth is the highest in Canada and is twice the national average. The population increase has continued to fuel a strong demand for housing, retail trade and services in B.C.

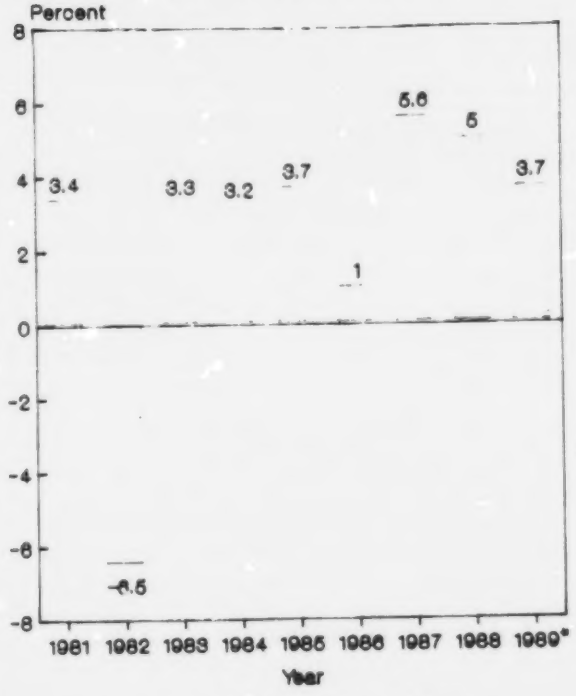
- As evidence of B.C.'s success in diversification, the economy is continuing to grow despite the decline in demand for lumber and pulp and paper products in both the external and domestic markets. In 1989, real output in B.C. is expected to grow by 3.7%, the second highest in Canada.

- Figures based on the first six-month averages show that employment in B.C. has grown by 5.1% (69,000 jobs) this year. B.C. has now surpassed Ontario as the fastest growing province in Canada in terms of job creation.

- B.C.'s employment growth also reflects the province's diversification efforts. Most of the employment gains this year have come from the Manufacturing, Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Service sectors. These gains have more than offset employment losses in Agriculture and the Other Primary (Forestry and Mineral Fuels) sectors.

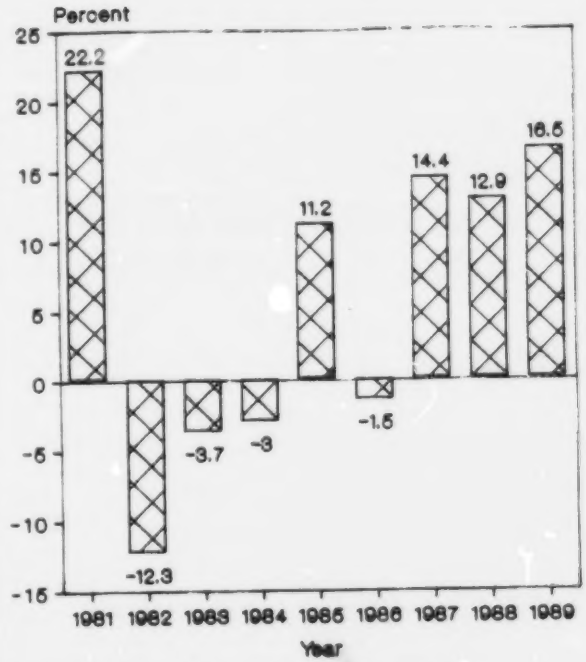
- Because of its favourable climate, B.C. will always attract retirees from the rest of Canada. The demand for services by retirees, whose purchasing power is little affected by economic conditions, will provide stability to the B.C. economy.

Annual Percent Change In Real Gross Domestic Product, B.C., 1981 - 1989*



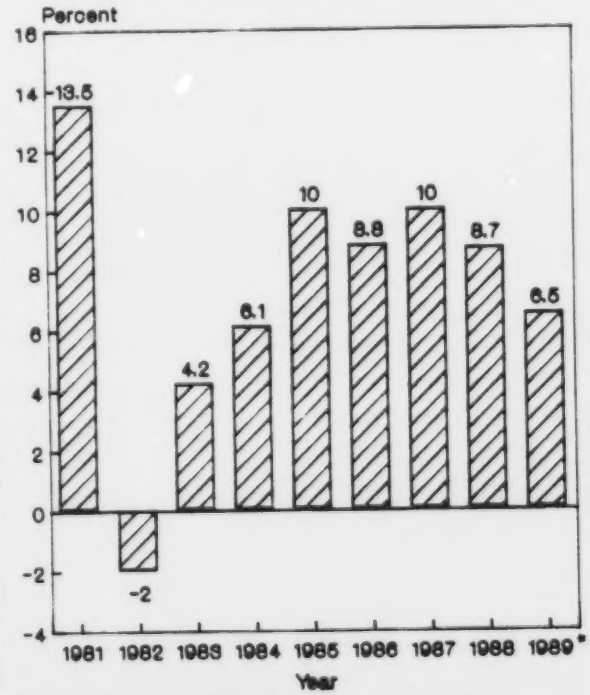
Source: Historical Data, *Conference Board of Canada.

Annual Percent Change In Total Investment, B.C., 1981 - 1989



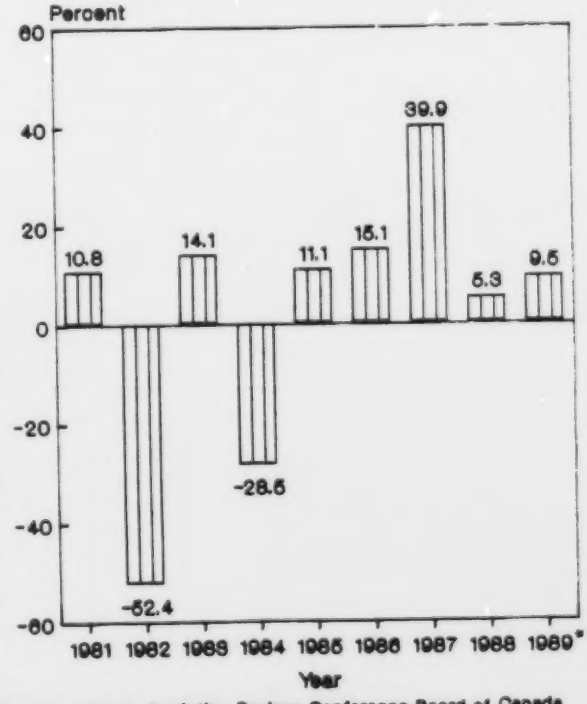
Source: Private and Public Investment in Canada

Annual Percent Change In Retail Sales British Columbia, 1981 - 1989*



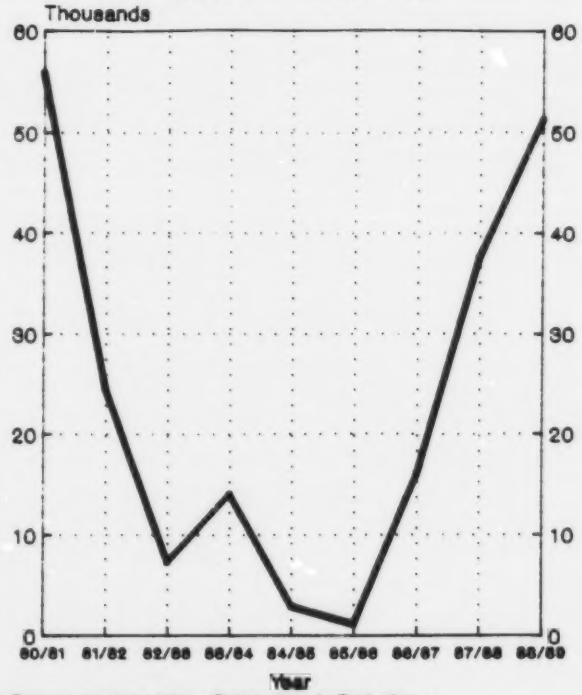
Source: Alberta Statistical Review; * 8-Month Average

Annual Percent Change In Housing Starts British Columbia, 1981 - 1989*



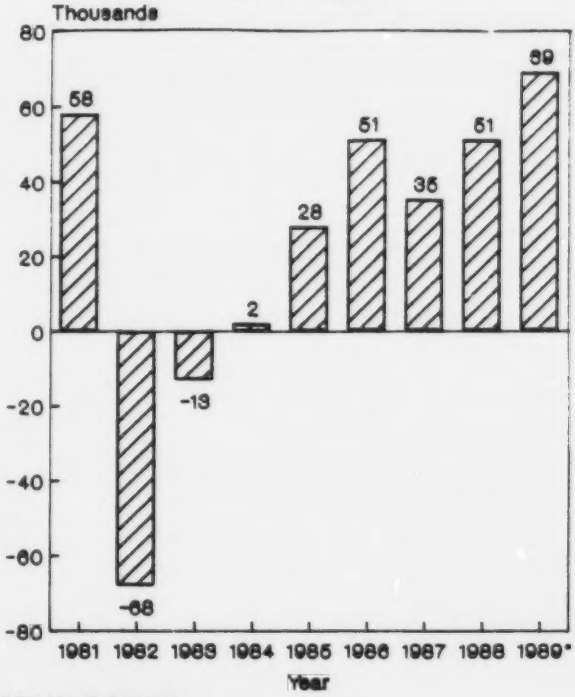
Source: Alberta Statistics Review; Conference Board of Canada

Total Net Migration In British Columbia 1980/81 - 1988/89*



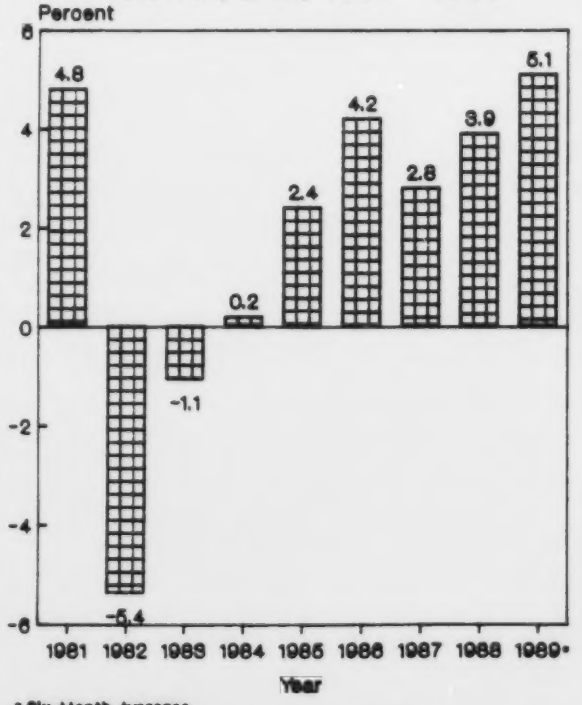
*Figures are from June 1 Ending May 31 Each Year.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-210.

Employment Growth in British Columbia 1981 - 1989*



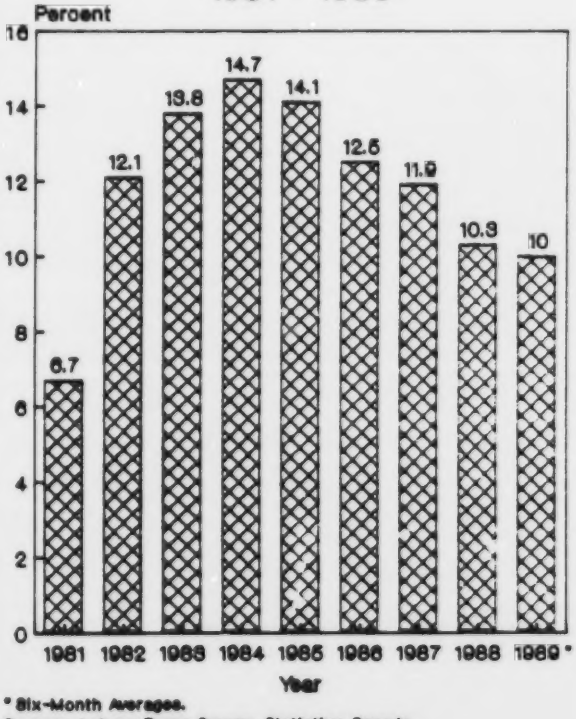
* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Annual Percent Change In Employment Growth, B.C., 1981 - 1989*



* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Unemployment Rate In British Columbia 1981 - 1989*



* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Saskatchewan's Economy and Labour Market

- While most regional economies in North America experienced a recession during the 1981-1982 period, Saskatchewan's agricultural-based economy performed reasonably well.

- In 1983, however, economic conditions in Saskatchewan began to deteriorate as a result of a drought and weak grain prices. Farm output declined by 7.5% in real terms.

- Agricultural production dropped by a further 13.6% in real terms in 1984, while the real domestic product showed no growth. Employment growth that year was negligible, and unemployment in Saskatchewan jumped to 8%, up from a low of 4.3% in 1981.

- In both 1985 and 1986, a return to normal weather conditions allowed Saskatchewan's agricultural sector to increase output. In the mining sector, production of uranium and potash showed fairly strong growth. In addition, the construction sector expanded at a very brisk pace, benefiting from a pick-up in activity in the oil and gas industry.

- As a result of these positive developments, employment and income posted robust growth in 1985 and 1986.

- The recovery in Saskatchewan, however, was short-lived. In 1987, economic activity dropped significantly because of weak prices for grain and mineral products such as oil and gas, uranium and potash, commodities which directly and indirectly account for a significant portion of Saskatchewan's economy.

- The drought in 1988 led to a further deterioration in Saskatchewan's economic conditions. Real output dropped by around 4.7%, while employment growth came to a halt.

- The lack of employment opportunities resulted in a population loss in 1988 through interprovincial migration.

- In 1989, agricultural production is expected to rebound due to a return to normal weather conditions.

- News from the oilpatch is mixed. Oil drilling activity, however, remains weak. On the natural gas front, there has been an increase in the number of gas wells drilled. The Saskatchewan government's policy of allowing gas to be exported at market-driven prices has been a boon to the industry.

- According to the Conference Board of Canada, Saskatchewan's real domestic product should grow by 7.8% in 1989, the highest in Canada. This rate of growth, however, may be somewhat misleading because the province registered a loss of almost 5% in real output the previous year.

- Basically, the Saskatchewan economy remains weak. Its economic prospects are very dependent on weather conditions and commodity prices.

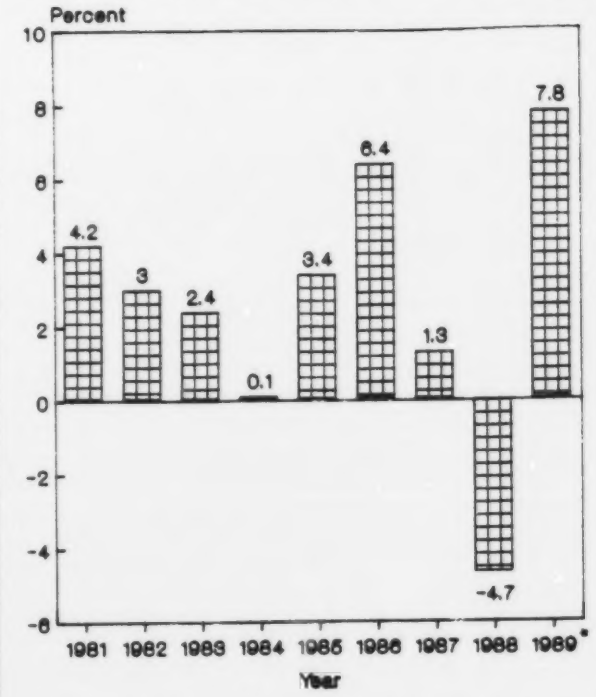
- Over the previous three years, employment growth in Saskatchewan was minimal.

- The first six months' data for 1989 indicate that this year, Saskatchewan is likely to experience a decline of 2.9% or 13,000 in employment.

- The lack of employment opportunities has triggered a significant outflow of people. At the end of September 1989, 17,386 fewer people were living in Saskatchewan than at the start of the year. About 7,000 people who left were young adults in their twenties.

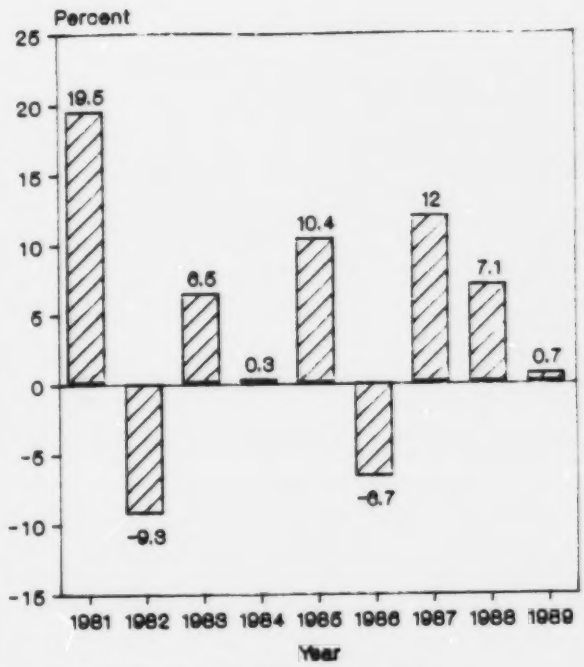
- Currently, unemployment in Saskatchewan hovers around 7.2% to 7.5%, the third lowest in Canada. Without the loss of people, unemployment in the province would have been much higher.

Annual Percent Change In Real Gross Domestic Product, Saskatchewan, 1981 - 1989*



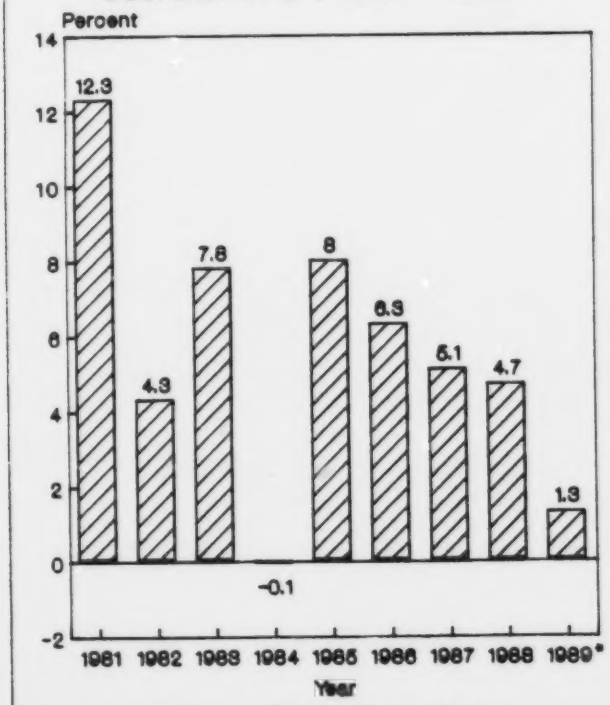
Source: Historical Data, *Conference Board of Canada.

Annual Percent Change In Total Investment, Saskatchewan, 1981 - 1989



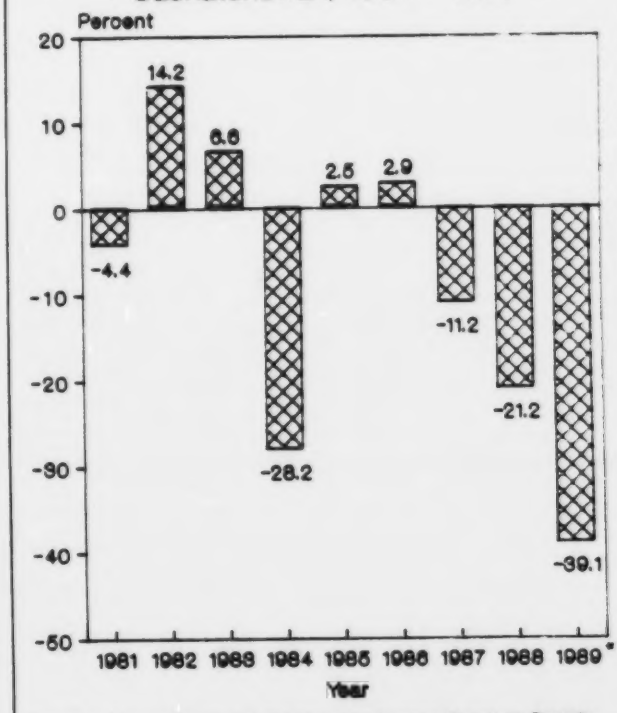
Source: Private and Public Investment in Canada

Annual Percent Change In Retail Sales Saskatchewan, 1981 - 1989*



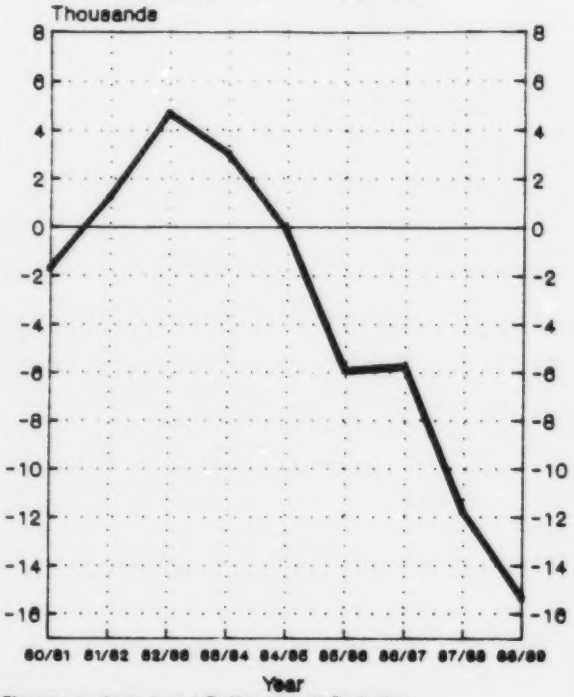
Source: Alberta Statistical Review; * 6-Month Average

Annual Percent Change In Housing Starts Saskatchewan, 1981 - 1989*



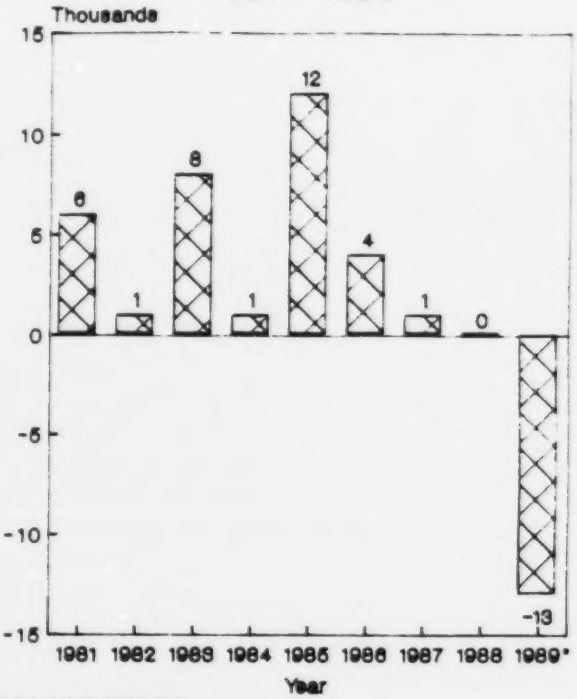
Source: Alberta Statistics Review; Conference Board of Canada

Total Net Migration in Saskatchewan 1980/81 - 1988/89*



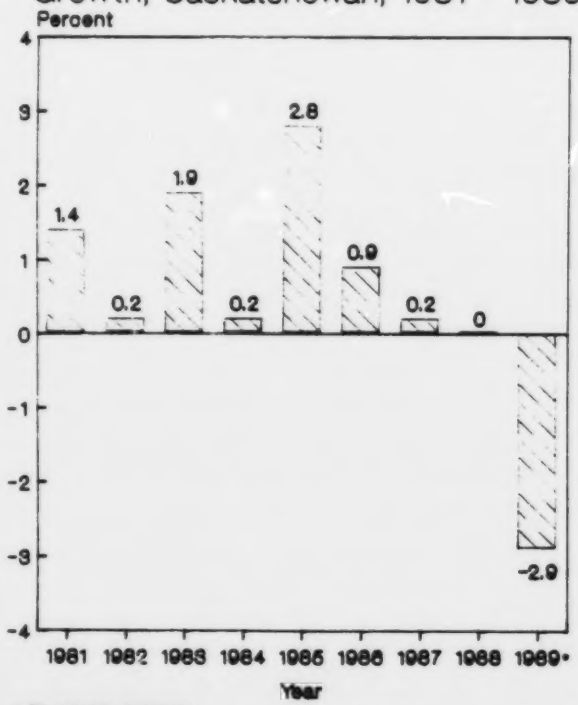
*Figures are from June 1 Ending May 31 Each Year.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-210.

Employment Growth in Saskatchewan 1981 - 1989*



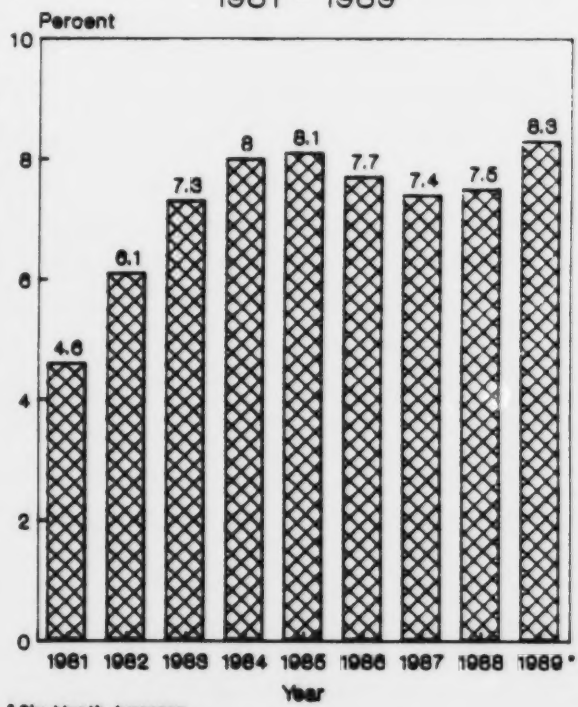
* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Annual Percent Change in Employment Growth, Saskatchewan, 1981 - 1989*



* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Unemployment Rate In Saskatchewan 1981 - 1989*



* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

The Ontario Economy and Labour Market

- The Ontario economy emerged from the 1981-1982 recession with the strongest performance of all provinces. Between 1983 and 1988, Ontario's real gross domestic product grew at an average rate of 5.7% a year, compared to 4.2% for Canada.

- The growth was propelled by an expansion in the Manufacturing sector, in particular the vehicles, auto-parts, and durable goods industries. Of all the industrial sectors in Ontario, Manufacturing benefitted the most from the collapse in world energy prices which enabled it to stay competitive.

- The recovery in the North American economy further stimulated Ontario's Manufacturing sector. This in turn led to a strong growth in Ontario's exports of manufactured products, mainly transportation equipment.

- Construction activity was also a source of growth. Both residential and non-residential construction performed well since the recession without having gone thorough a serious shake-out. Together, these two areas generated considerable activity, and secondary demand for the output of other sectors kept the Ontario economy moving.

- Another source of growth was Wholesale and Retail Trade. Output in this sector increased as a consequence of the high level of construction activity and strong consumer spending.

- Along with economic growth, the population in Ontario increased rapidly between 1983 and 1988. Mainly due to international and interprovincial migration, Ontario's population grew at an average rate of 1.5% a year, the fastest in Canada.

- The large population increase has fuelled extra demand for housing and services and has reduced Toronto's vacancy rate to almost zero.

- As a result of solid economic growth, Ontario's labour market conditions improved significantly. Between 1983 and 1988, Ontario created a total of 797 000 jobs. This represented an employment increase of 3.0% a year, the highest of all provinces.

- Construction was the fastest growing sector in terms of employment. This was followed by Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Service, and Manufacturing.

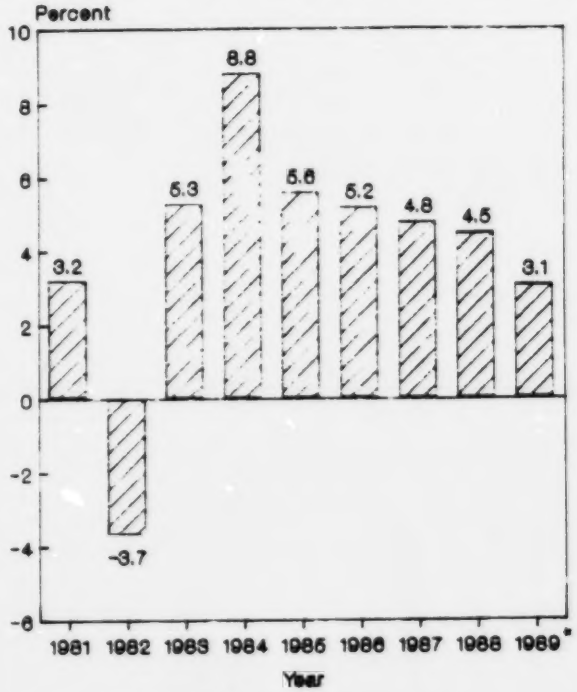
- The record increase in employment opportunities has resulted in significant declines in unemployment. Since 1985, Ontario's unemployment rate has remained the lowest in Canada.

- The booming Ontario economy is finally beginning to show signs of slowing down. The first signals to appear are a weakness in the housing market and sluggishness in the sales of autos and other durable goods. Real output is expected to grow by 3.1% this year, down from 4.5% in 1988.

- Data for the first half of 1989 show that employment has grown by only 1.2% from a year ago and unemployment has edged upward.

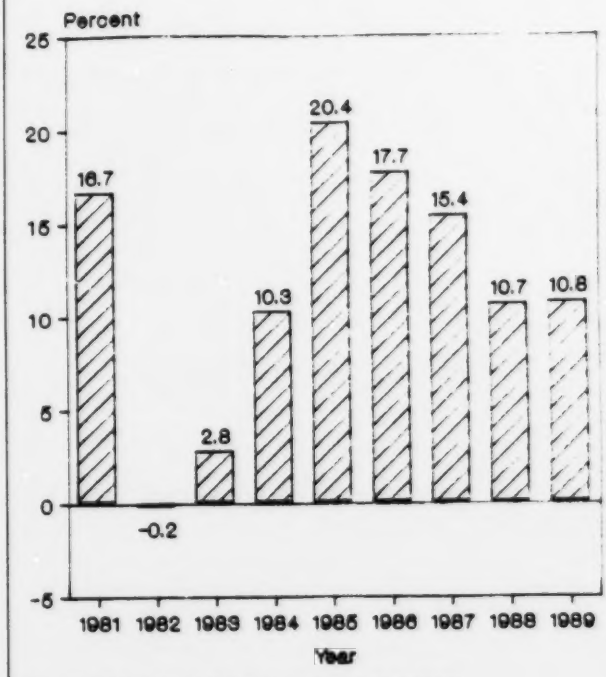
- Construction, Transport and Utilities, and Mining are still posting employment gains. On the other hand, Agriculture, Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate are experiencing employment losses.

Annual Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product, Ontario, 1981 - 1989*



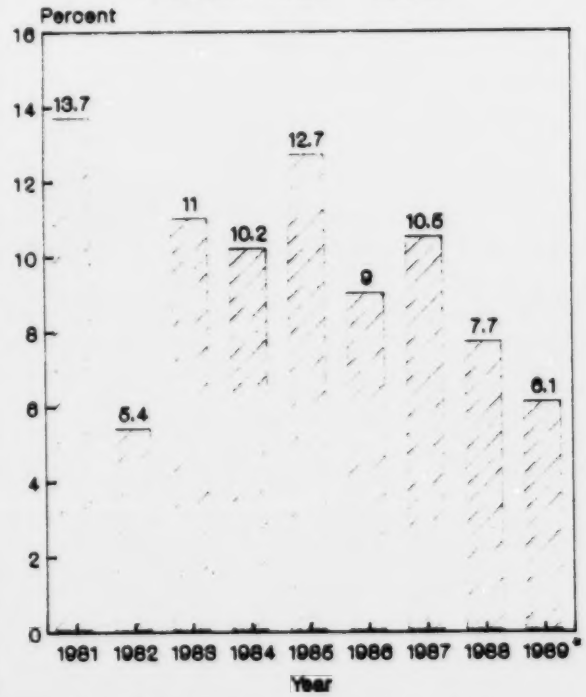
Source: Historical Data, *Conference Board of Canada

Annual Percent Change in Total Investment, Ontario, 1981 - 1989



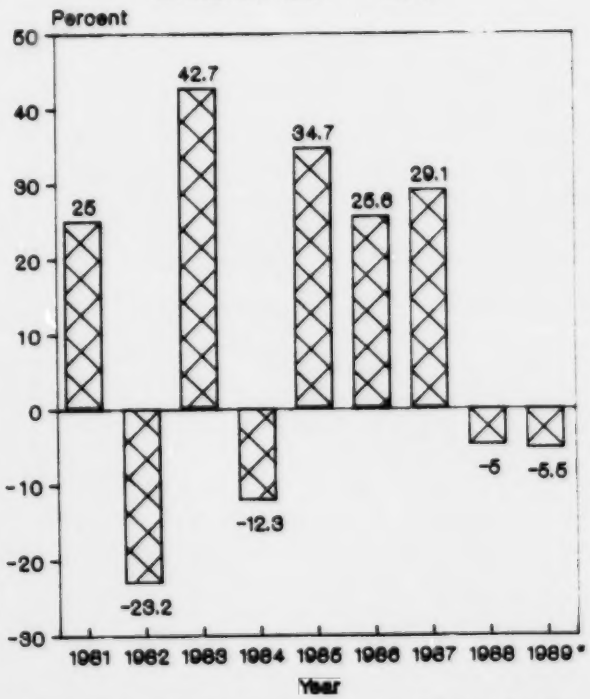
Source: Private and Public Investment in Canada

Annual Percent Change in Retail Sales Ontario, 1981 - 1989*

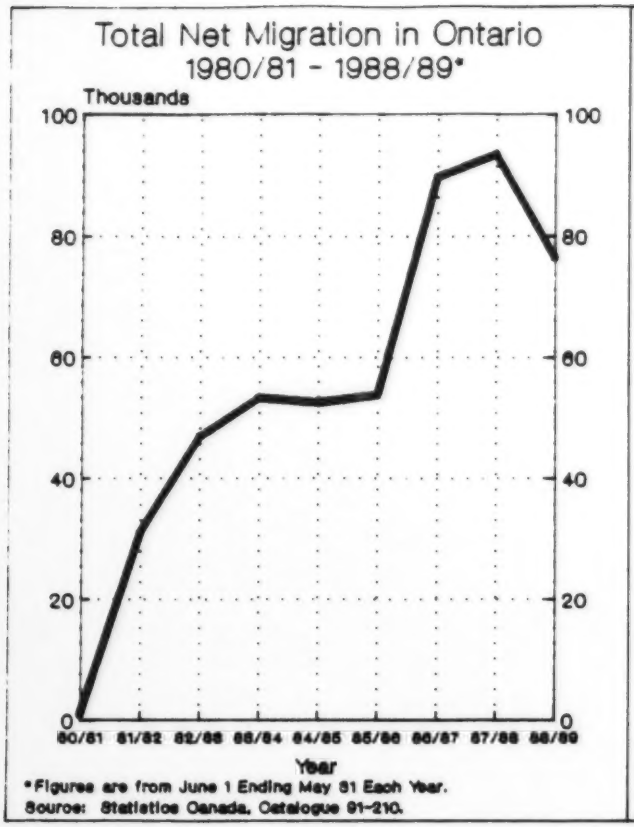


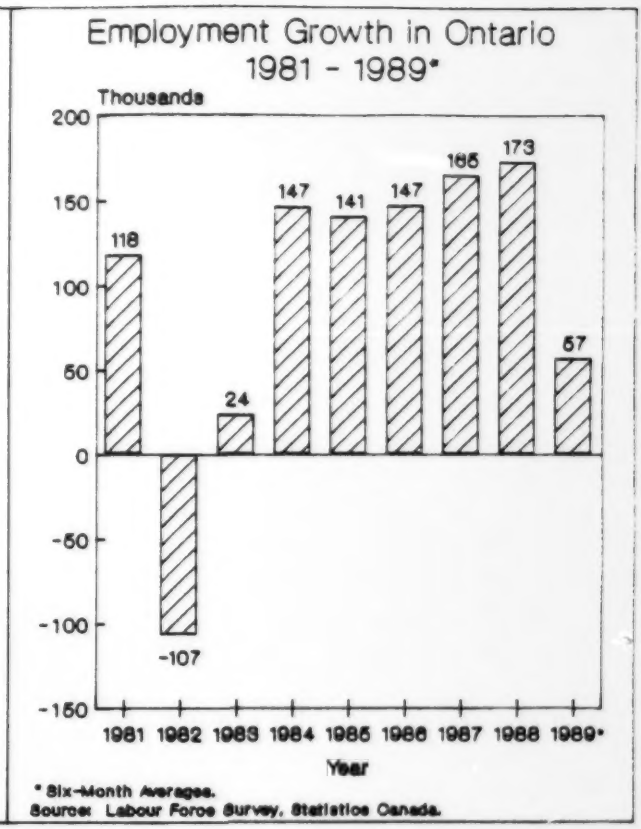
Source: Alberta Statistical Review; * 6-Month Average

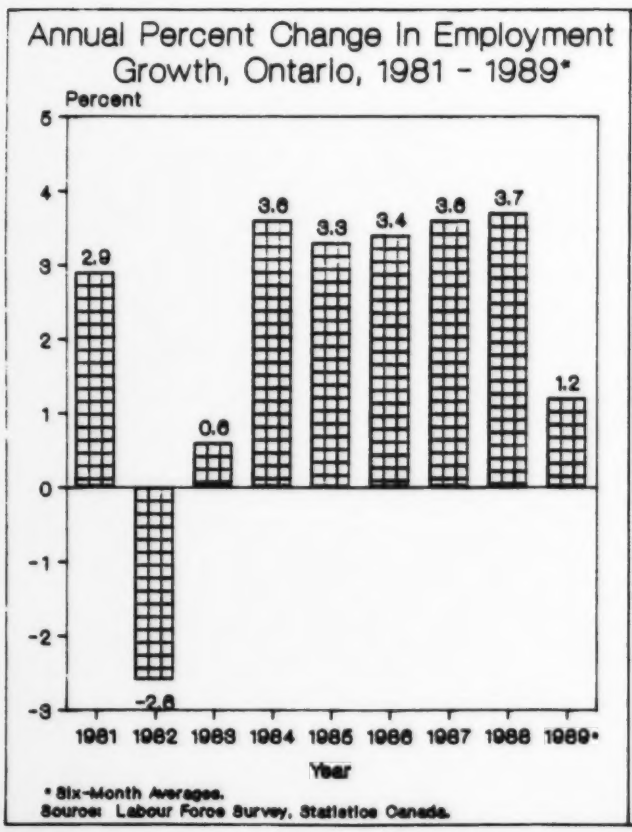
Annual Percent Change in Housing Starts Ontario, 1981 - 1989*

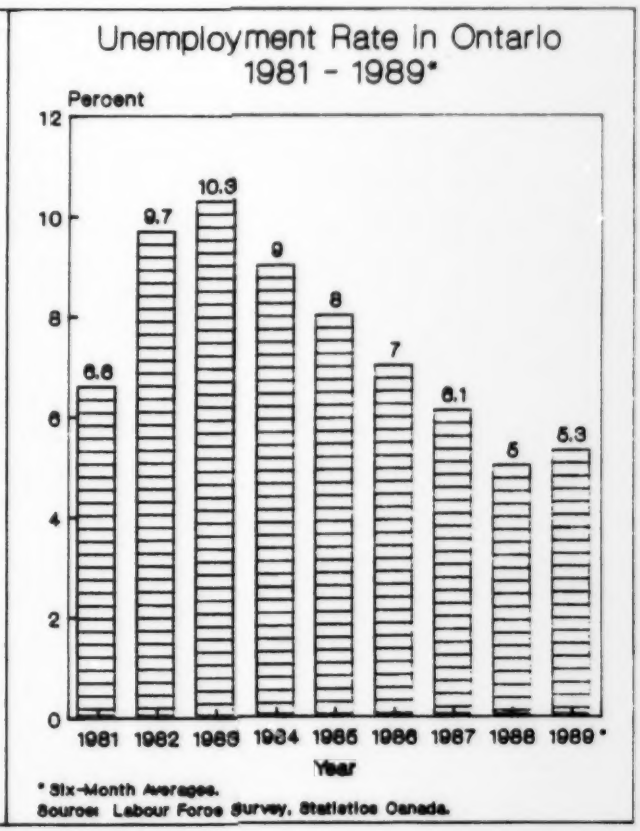


Source: Alberta Statistics Review; Conference Board of Canada


Total Net Migration in Ontario
1980/81 - 1988/89*
Thousands
100
80
60
40
20
0
80/81 81/82 82/83 83/84 84/85 85/86 86/87 87/88 88/89
Year
*Figures are from June 1 Ending May 31 Each Year.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-210.


Employment Growth in Ontario
1981 - 1989*
Thousands
200
150
100
50
0
-50
-100
-150
118
-107
24
147
141
147
165
173
57
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989*
Year
* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.


Annual Percent Change in Employment
Growth, Ontario, 1981 - 1989*
Percent
5
4
3
2
1
0
-1
-2
-3
2.9
-2.6
0.6
3.6
3.3
3.4
3.6
3.7
1.2
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989*
Year
* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.


Unemployment Rate in Ontario
1981 - 1989*
Percent
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
6.6
9.7
10.3
9
8
7
6.1
5
5.3
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989*
Year
* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

The Quebec Economy and Labour Market

- Quebec's economy has been exceptionally vigorous since the 1981-1982 recession. Between 1983 and 1988, Quebec's real domestic product grew at an average rate of 4.6% a year, compared to 4.2% for Canada.

- Like much of Canada, Quebec is an open economy and is thus extremely dependent on external markets. Strong recovery in the North American economy in the eighties has been beneficial to Quebec.

- Other factors including the strength of household spending and the dramatic growth in private investment have contributed to Quebec's strong economic performance.

- Since the recession, Quebec's savings rate gradually dropped from a peak of 18% in 1981-1982 to 6% in 1988.

- Private investment as a percentage of gross domestic product increased from a low of 10% during the recession to 18% in 1988. It has replaced public investment as a major factor in stimulating economic growth.

- Much of the investment spending has been directed at areas outside Quebec City and Montreal, thereby reducing regional disparities.

- Aluminum, pulp and paper, and mining particularly gold, are among the industries that have benefitted from increased spending.

- At the same time, several medium-sized centres have succeeded in renewing their industrial base by relying less on traditional manufacturing industries such as textile, clothing and furniture.

- In terms of job creation, between 1983 and 1988, the Quebec economy generated a total of 429,000 jobs, representing an average employment growth rate of 2.6% a year. This rate of growth was second only to Ontario's 3.0% growth during the same period.

- Quebec's economy has been shifting from goods-producing to service-producing. The service-producing sector now accounts for 70% of total employment in Quebec, up from 50% in 1961.

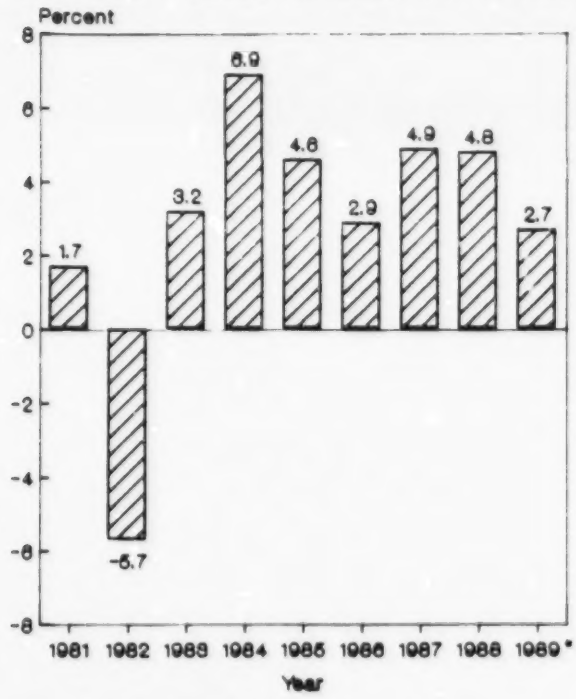
- After growing for seven consecutive years, there are signs that the Quebec economy maybe heading for a slowdown in 1989.

- Despite positive net migration, housing starts have dropped for two years. Retail sales have weakened as well.

- Figures for the first half of 1989 show that employment has declined by 3,000 or 0.1% from a year ago, while unemployment has increased.

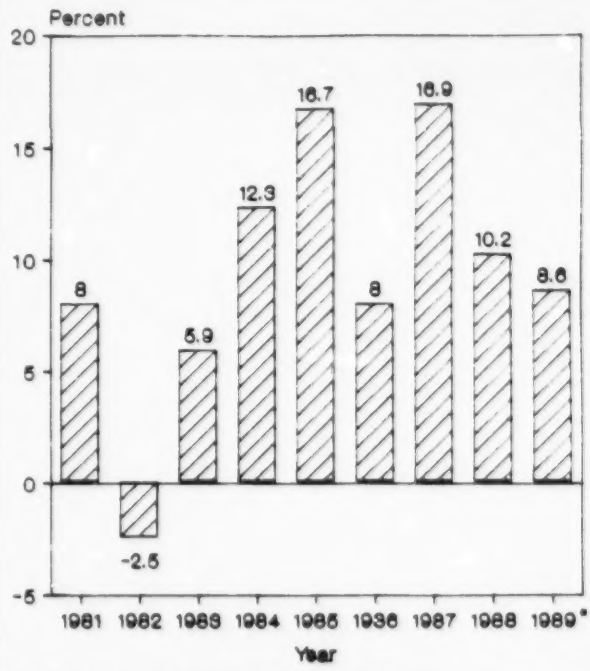
- As well, higher wage demands and labour unrest in the public sector may result in output losses.

Annual Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product, Quebec, 1981 - 1989*



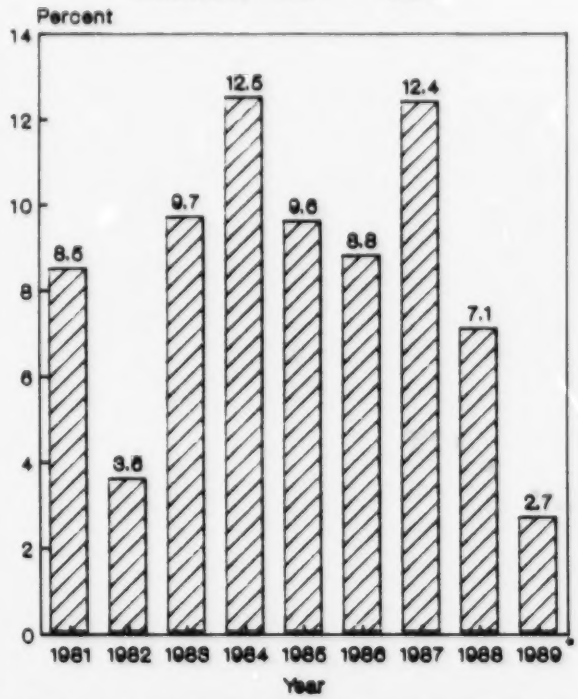
Source: Historical Data, *Conference Board of Canada

Annual Percent Change in Total Investment, Quebec, 1981 - 1989*



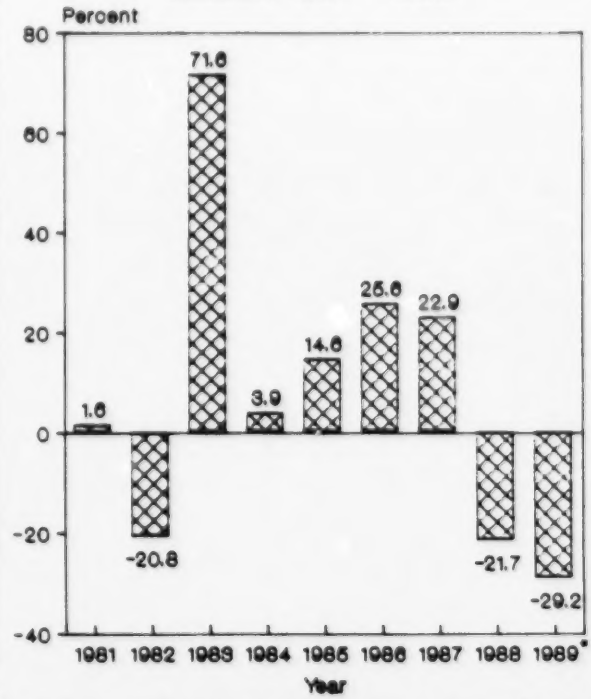
Source: Private and Public Investment in Canada

Annual Percent Change in Retail Sales Quebec, 1981 - 1989*



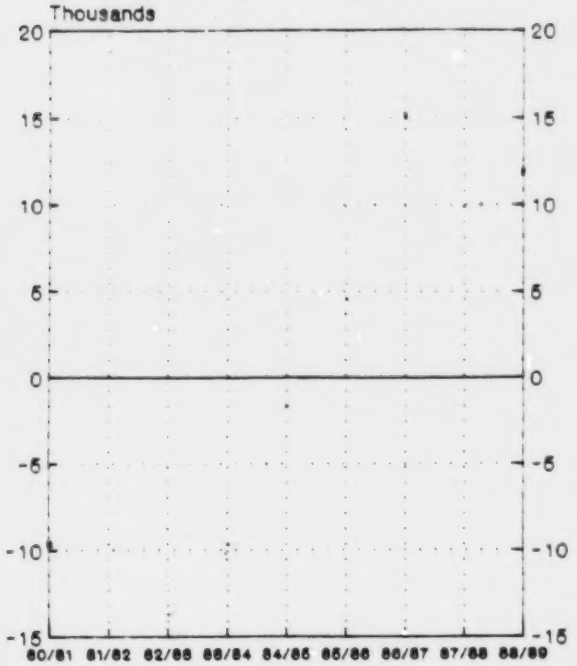
Source: Alberta Statistical Review; Conference Board of Canada

Annual Percent Change in Housing Starts Quebec, 1981 - 1989*



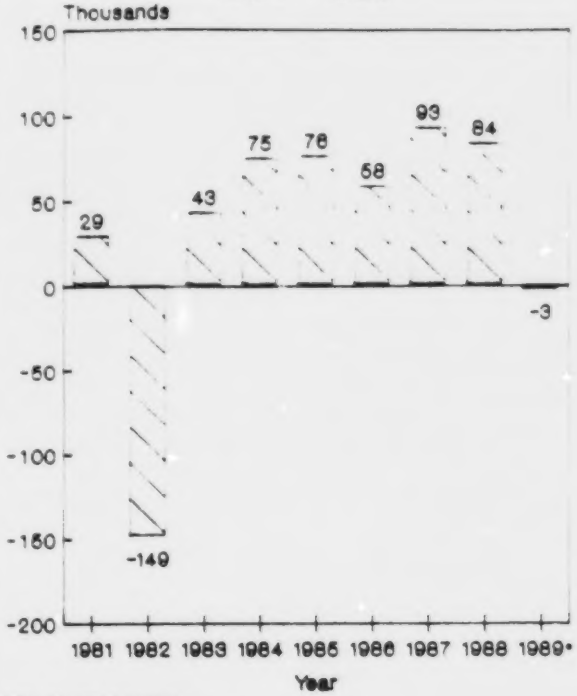
Source: Alberta Statistics Review; * Conference Board of Canada

Total Net Migration in Quebec 1980/81 - 1988/89*



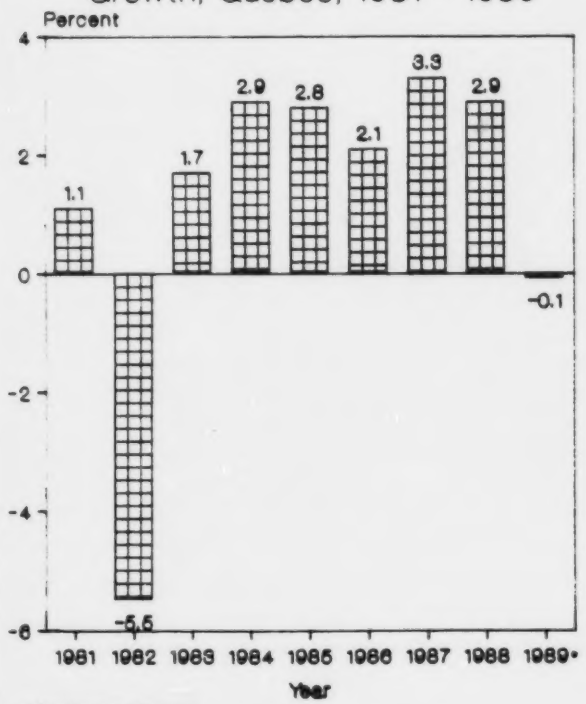
*Figures are from June 1 Ending May 31 Each Year.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-210.

Employment Growth in Quebec 1981 - 1989*



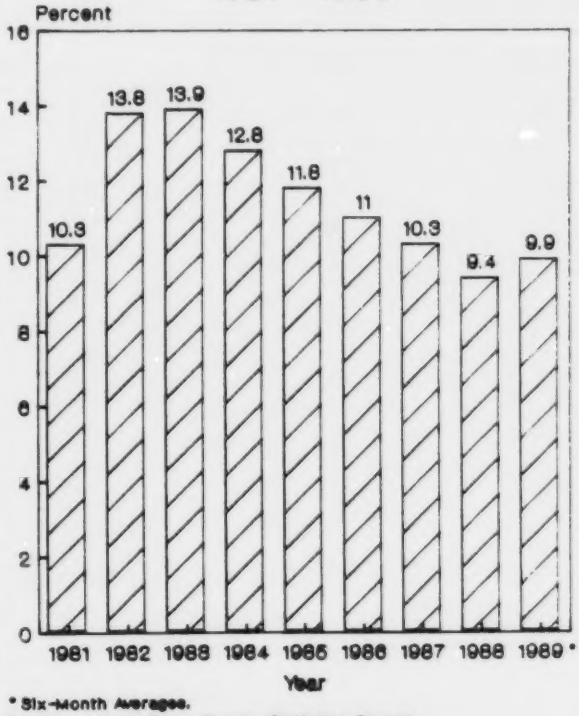
* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Annual Percent Change in Employment Growth, Quebec, 1981 - 1989*



* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Unemployment Rate in Quebec 1981 - 1989*



* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

The Canadian Economy and Labour Market

- The Canadian economy has entered its seven year of growth.

- During the 1983-1988 period, Canada's real gross domestic product grew at an average of 4.2% a year, outpacing the growth of other major industrialized countries.

- Canada's economic expansion was concentrated mainly in the two central provinces, namely Ontario and Quebec. In other provinces, however, growth lagged behind the national average.

- The country's growth was broadly based. It included strong gains in business investment, residential construction, manufacturing, and consumer spending.

- During this period of time, the Canadian economy generated a total of 1,624,000 new jobs, representing a growth rate of 15.4%.

- Out of this employment increase, Ontario and Quebec accounted for 1,226,000 or 75% of the total growth.

- There are signs that the Canadian economy is heading for a slowdown in 1989. The softening in U.S. consumer spending and the decline in housing starts have dampened Canada's export growth south of the border. The much weakened U.S. dollar has also eroded Canada's trade surplus.

- Over the last twelve months, economic activity in central Canada has slowed considerably. The Bank of Canada's high interest rates policy has cooled down housing activity in Ontario and Quebec. Resale house prices have softened, and retail sales have been sluggish. As a result, unemployment in these two provinces has edged upward.

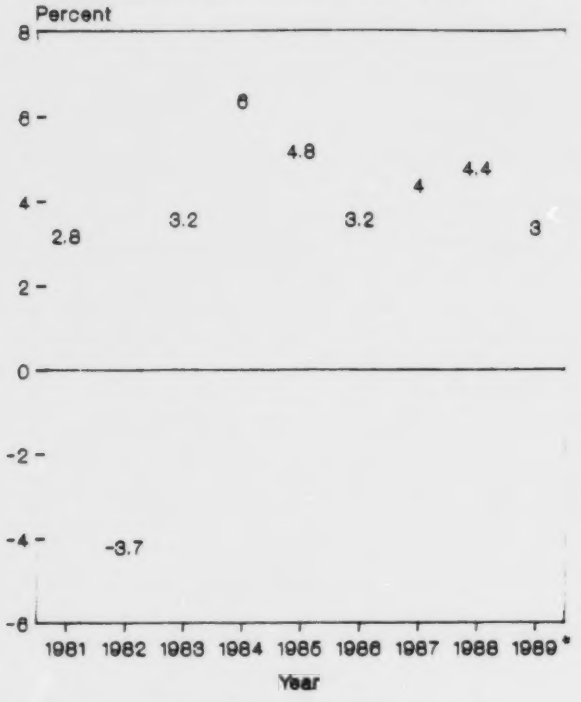
- It now appears that the growth momentum has shifted to Canada's two westernmost provinces, Alberta and British Columbia.

- Housing starts in Alberta and B.C. are still posting strong gains this year, bucking a national downward trend.

- As well, employment is continuing to grow in these two provinces, while unemployment is trending downward.

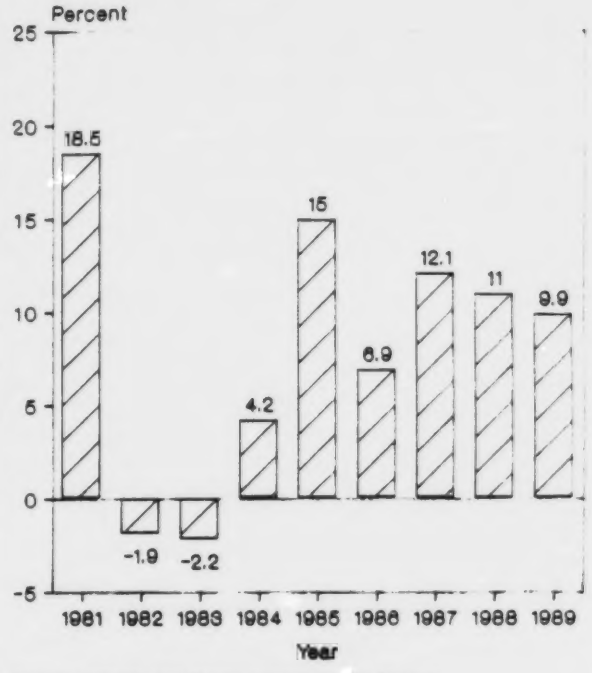
- The B.C. economy is expanding at such a vigorous pace that B.C. has surpassed Ontario so far in 1989 as the fastest growing province in terms of job creation.

Annual Percent Change In Real Gross Domestic Product, Canada, 1981 - 1989*



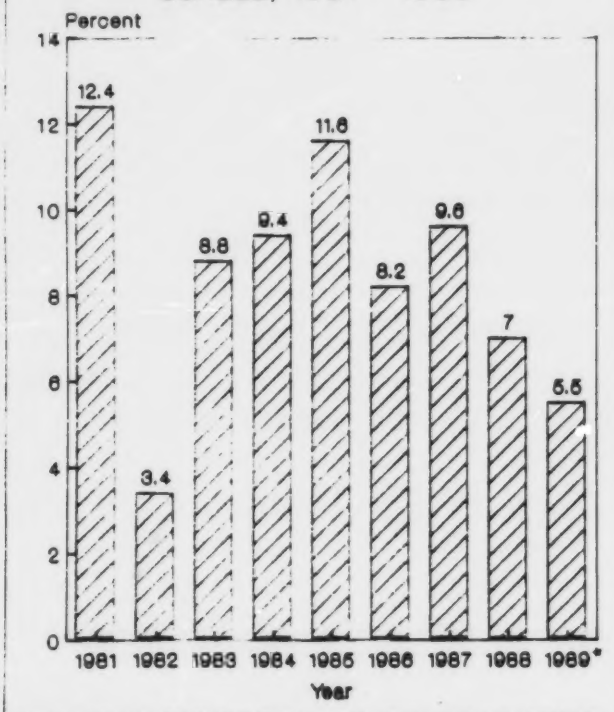
Source: Historical Data, Conference Board of Canada

Annual Percent Change In Total Investment, Canada, 1981 - 1989



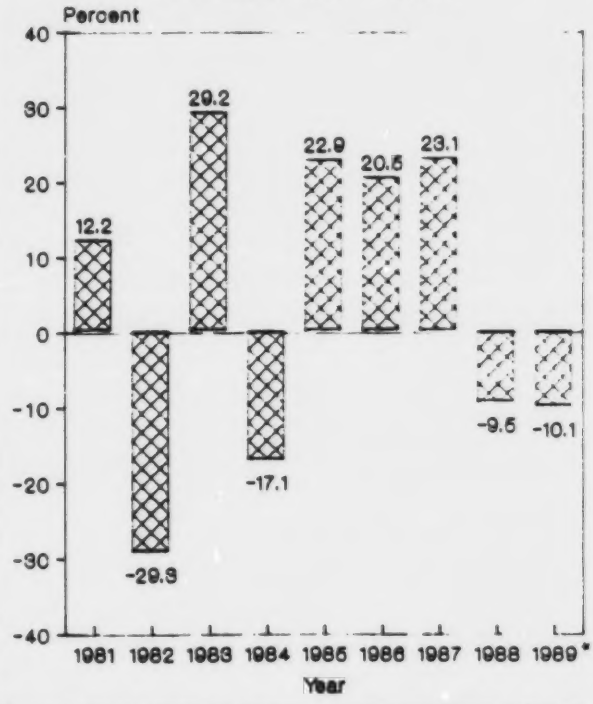
Source: Private and Public Investment in Canada

Annual Percent Change in Retail Sales Canada, 1981 - 1989*



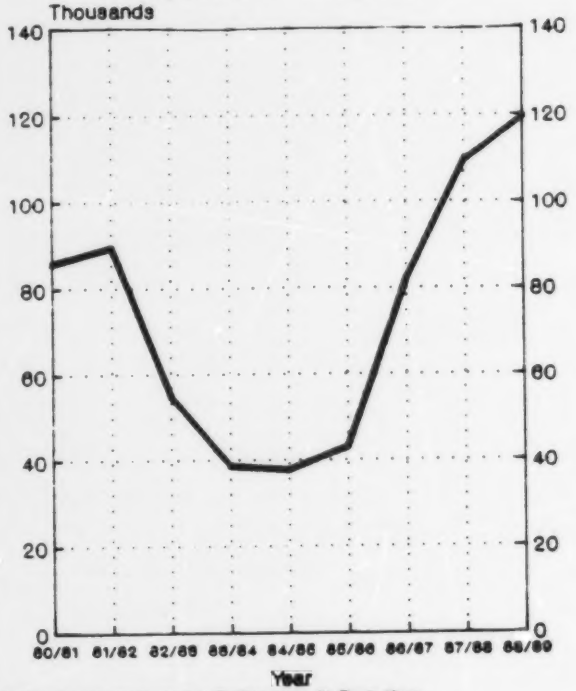
Source: Alberta Statistical Review; * Conference Board of Canada

Annual Percent Change In Housing Starts Canada, 1981 - 1989*



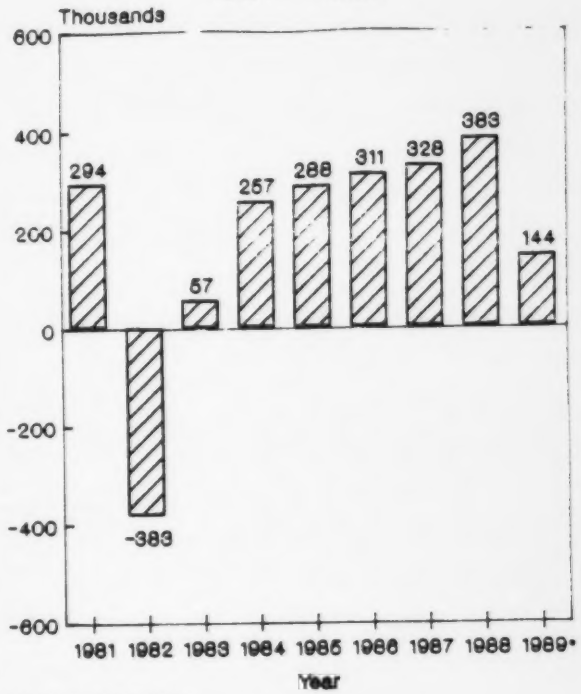
Source: Alberta Statistics Review; * Conference Board of Canada

Total Net Migration in Canada 1980/81 - 1988/89*



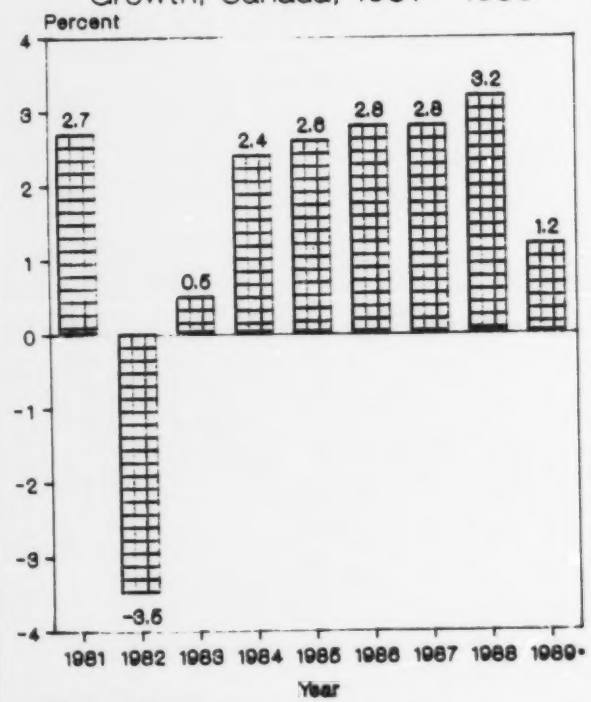
*Figures are from June 1 Ending May 31 Each Year.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-210.

Employment Growth in Canada 1981 - 1989*



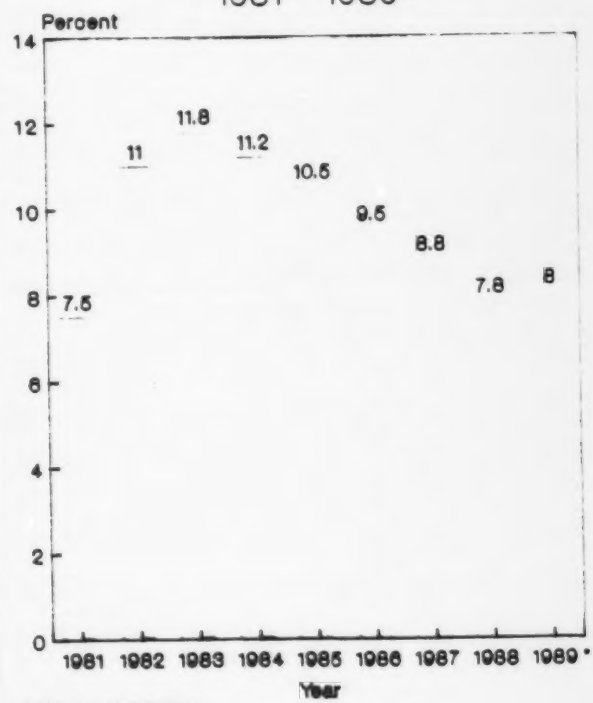
* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Annual Percent Change in Employment Growth, Canada, 1981 - 1989*



* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Unemployment Rate in Canada 1981 - 1989*



* Six-Month Averages.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

APPENDIX I

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR SELECTED PROVINCES

TABLE 1

Employment by Industry (000's)
Alberta, 1988 - 1989

	Jan 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1989	May 1989	Jun 1989	1989*	1988*	1988 - 1989 Employment Growth (000's)	(%)
Agriculture	89	85	84	85	91	86	87	92	-5	-5.8
Other Primary	68	68	69	65	63	63	66	72	-6	-8.3
Manufacturing	92	94	95	97	97	101	96	95	1	1.1
Construction	64	62	63	66	77	81	69	72	-3	-4.4
Transpt, Commun. & Utilities	88	92	93	88	94	97	92	93	-1	-1.1
Trade	216	212	211	209	215	218	214	215	-2	-0.7
Finance, Insur, & Real Estate	63	61	63	64	65	67	64	57	7	12.0
Service	395	405	408	411	435	431	414	401	13	3.3
Public Administration	88	93	94	94	100	100	95	82	13	15.7
Total	1,163	1,172	1,180	1,179	1,237	1,244	1,196	1,179	17	1.4
Employment by Sector										
Goods-producing (000's)	313	309	311	313	328	331	318	331	-13	-3.9
Share of Total Employment (%)	26.9	26.4	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.6				
Service-producing (000's)	850	863	869	866	909	913	878	848	30	3.6
Share of Total Employment (%)	73.1	73.6	73.6	73.5	73.5	73.4				

* Six-Month Averages

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 2

Employment by Industry (000's)
Alberta, 1981 - 1988

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Employment Change 1981 - 1988 (000's)	(%)
Agriculture	90	79	83	93	82	83	86	92	2	2.2
Other Primary	74	69	68	73	73	71	65	69	-5	-6.8
Manufacturing	106	94	85	86	87	87	85	95	-11	-10.4
Construction	122	112	87	70	68	67	71	73	-49	-40.2
Transpt, Commun. & Utilities	96	94	93	95	93	93	89	93	-3	-3.1
Trade	203	199	197	193	206	216	209	214	11	5.4
Finance, Insur, & Real Estate	59	67	61	58	60	58	58	60	1	1.7
Service	322	330	346	350	367	383	400	402	80	24.8
Public Administration	80	84	83	85	88	84	84	88	8	10.0
Total	1,152	1,128	1,103	1,103	1,124	1,142	1,147	1,186	34	3.0
Employment by Sector										
Goods-producing (000's)	392	354	323	322	310	308	307	329	-63	-16.1
Share of Total Employment (%)	34.0	31.4	29.3	29.2	27.6	27.0	26.8	27.7		
Service-producing (000's)	760	774	780	781	814	834	840	857	97	12.8
Share of Total Employment (%)	66.0	68.6	70.7	70.8	72.4	73.0	73.2	72.3		

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Annual Averages.

TABLE 3

Employment by Industry (000's)
British Columbia, 1988 - 1989

	Jan 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1989	May 1989	Jun 1989	1989*	1988*	1988 - 1989 Employment Growth (000's)	(%)
Agriculture	27	31	30	33	34	35	32	34	-2	-5.9
Other Primary	48	49	50	50	52	57	51	52	-1	-1.9
Manufacturing	152	165	173	176	186	188	173	166	7	4.2
Construction	87	86	85	92	98	107	93	79	14	17.7
Transpt, Commun. & Utilities	104	112	109	109	120	129	114	110	4	3.6
Trade	269	263	269	276	268	268	269	254	15	5.9
Finance, Insur, & Real Estate	86	88	94	91	86	86	89	92	-3	-3.3
Service	510	519	514	506	510	512	512	474	38	8.0
Public Administration	74	75	81	84	93	92	83	86	-3	-3.5
Total	1,357	1,388	1,405	1,417	1,447	1,474	1,416	1,348	69	5.1
Employment by Sector										
Goods-producing (000's)	314	331	338	351	370	387	349	331	18	5.3
Share of Total Employment (%)	23.1	23.8	24.1	24.8	25.6	26.3				
Service-producing (000's)	1,043	1,057	1,067	1,066	1,077	1,087	1,066	1,016	50	4.9
Share of Total Employment (%)	76.9	76.2	75.9	75.2	74.4	73.7				

* Six-Month Averages

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 4

Employment by Industry (000's)
British Columbia, 1981 - 1988

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Employment Change 1981 - 1988 (000's)	(%)
Agriculture	26	30	33	33	36	31	31	33	7	26.9
Other Primary	62	46	52	49	53	49	50	52	-10	-16.1
Manufacturing	184	159	150	147	150	151	156	166	-18	-9.8
Construction	93	77	69	69	69	68	72	86	-7	-7.5
Transpt, Commun. & Utilities	129	125	123	110	110	117	119	107	-22	-17.1
Trade	231	220	210	220	222	238	246	254	23	10.0
Finance, Insur, & Real Estate	72	77	74	78	77	83	80	91	19	26.4
Service	391	384	398	404	424	450	464	484	93	23.8
Public Administration	82	84	80	81	78	83	87	83	1	1.2
Total	1,270	1,202	1,189	1,191	1,219	1,270	1,305	1,356	86	6.8
Employment by Sector										
Goods-producing (000's)	365	312	304	298	308	299	309	337	-28	-7.7
Share of Total Employment (%)	28.7	26.0	25.6	25.0	25.3	23.5	23.7	24.9		
Service-producing (000's)	905	890	885	893	911	971	996	1019	114	12.6
Share of Total Employment (%)	71.3	74.0	74.4	75.0	74.7	76.5	76.3	75.1		

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Annual Averages.

TABLE 5

Employment by Industry (000's)
Saskatchewan, 1988 - 1989

	Jan 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1989	May 1989	Jun 1989	1989*	1988*	1988 - 1989 Employment Growth (000's)	(%)
Agriculture	68	67	65	66	77	82	71	81	-10	-12.6
Other Primary	13	13	13	13	14	15	14	11	3	22.7
Manufacturing	25	27	25	25	25	24	25	26	-1	-3.2
Construction	20	18	16	17	23	24	20	24	-4	-18.1
Transpt, Commun. & Utilities	33	33	34	33	31	31	33	34	-2	-4.4
Trade	79	76	75	77	78	76	77	83	-6	-7.4
Finance, Insur, & Real Estate	24	24	22	21	22	22	23	22	1	2.3
Service	145	142	151	148	147	150	147	142	5	3.6
Public Administration	28	30	31	31	36	35	32	30	2	6.1
Total	435	430	432	431	453	459	440	453	-13	-2.9
Employment by Sector										
Goods-producing (000's)	126	125	119	121	139	145	129	142	-13	-9.0
Share of Total Employment (%)	29.0	29.1	27.5	28.1	30.7	31.6				
Service-producing (000's)	309	305	313	310	314	314	311	311	0	0.0
Share of Total Employment (%)	71.0	70.9	72.5	71.9	69.3	68.4				

* Six-Month Averages

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 6

Employment by Industry (000's)
Saskatchewan, 1981 - 1988

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Employment Change 1981 - 1988 (000's)	(%)
Agriculture	86	87	90	89	85	88	91	78	-8	-9.3
Other Primary	14	11	11	11	13	14	11	12	-2	-14.3
Manufacturing	25	24	22	24	27	24	23	27	2	8.0
Construction	27	24	25	22	23	23	23	25	-2	-7.4
Transpt, Commun. & Utilities	32	33	31	31	32	32	32	34	2	6.3
Trade	75	78	75	77	79	80	79	81	6	8.0
Finance, Insur, & Real Estate	19	17	20	19	22	20	21	23	4	21.1
Service	116	120	124	128	133	138	140	141	25	21.6
Public Administration	31	32	36	34	33	32	32	31	0	0.0
Total	425	426	434	435	447	451	452	452	27	6.4
Employment by Sector										
Goods-producing (000's)	152	146	148	146	148	149	148	142	-10	-6.6
Share of Total Employment (%)	35.8	34.3	34.1	33.6	33.1	33.0	32.7	31.4		
Service-producing (000's)	273	280	286	289	299	302	304	310	37	13.6
Share of Total Employment (%)	64.2	65.7	65.9	66.4	66.9	67.0	67.3	68.6		

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Annual Averages.

TABLE 7

Employment by Industry (000's)
Ontario, 1988 - 1989

	Jan 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1989	May 1989	Jun 1989	1989*	1988*	1988 - 1989 Employment Growth (000's)	1988 - 1989 Employment Growth (%)
Agriculture	92	97	102	104	119	125	107	117	-11	-9.0
Other Primary	57	60	55	53	60	59	57	54	3	6.2
Manufacturing	1,014	1,009	1,013	1,018	1,018	1,046	1,020	1,026	-6	-0.6
Construction	296	292	281	284	322	330	301	270	31	11.4
Transpt, Commun. & Utilities	344	354	373	365	387	384	368	317	51	16.0
Trade	820	822	827	837	833	832	829	865	-37	-4.2
Finance, Insur, & Real Estate	307	301	296	300	322	323	308	329	-21	-6.3
Service	1,602	1,598	1,611	1,577	1,601	1,605	1,599	1,563	36	2.3
Public Administration	299	284	300	310	321	341	309	299	10	3.4
Total	4,831	4,817	4,858	4,848	4,983	5,045	4,897	4,840	57	1.2
Employment by Sector										
Goods-producing (000's)	1,459	1,458	1,451	1,459	1,519	1,560	1,484	1,467	17	1.2
Share of Total Employment (%)	30.2	30.3	29.9	30.1	30.5	30.9				
Service-producing (000's)	3,372	3,359	3,407	3,389	3,464	3,485	3,413	3,373	40	1.2
Share of Total Employment (%)	69.8	69.7	70.1	69.9	69.5	69.1				

* Six-Month Averages

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 8

Employment by Industry (000's)
Ontario, 1981 - 1988

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Employment Change 1981 - 1988 (000's)	(%)
Agriculture	143	130	134	126	121	121	117	112	-31	-21.7
Other Primary	61	47	47	48	53	52	57	58	-3	-4.9
Manufacturing	1,036	952	934	983	1,000	1,012	1,033	1,028	-8	-0.8
Construction	216	206	202	217	228	250	273	290	74	34.3
Transpt, Commun. & Utilities	300	292	289	294	307	319	315	325	25	8.3
Trade	674	687	677	716	757	778	801	853	179	26.6
Finance, Insur, & Real Estate	248	251	250	275	256	277	306	326	78	31.5
Service	1,221	1,227	1,286	1,295	1,363	1,430	1,501	1,571	350	28.7
Public Administration	272	272	269	281	291	284	285	298	26	9.6
Total	4,171	4,064	4,088	4,235	4,376	4,523	4,688	4,861	690	16.5
Employment by Sector										
Goods-producing (000's)	1,456	1,335	1,317	1,374	1,402	1,435	1,480	1,488	32	2.2
Share of Total Employment (%)	34.9	32.8	32.2	32.4	32.0	31.7	31.6	30.6		
Service-producing (000's)	2,715	2,729	2,771	2,861	2,974	3,088	3,208	3,373	658	24.2
Share of Total Employment (%)	65.1	67.2	67.8	67.6	68.0	68.3	68.4	69.4		

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Annual Averages.

TABLE 9

Employment by Industry (000's)
Quebec, 1988 - 1989

	Jan 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1989	May 1989	Jun 1989	1989*	1988*	1988 - 1989 Employment Growth (000's)	(%)
Agriculture	51	45	45	53	63	62	53	66	-13	-19.4
Other Primary	37	37	43	38	45	47	41	38	3	8.3
Manufacturing	613	621	611	619	624	654	624	601	23	3.8
Construction	136	152	134	134	166	190	152	158	-6	-3.8
Transpt, Commun. & Utilities	217	213	217	219	219	231	219	234	-15	-6.3
Trade	521	533	550	539	540	540	537	518	19	3.7
Finance, Insur, & Real Estate	157	163	171	172	182	190	173	173	-1	-0.3
Service	1,013	996	973	973	975	996	988	998	-10	-1.0
Public Administration	178	181	199	197	217	231	201	204	-4	-1.7
Total	2,923	2,941	2,943	2,944	3,031	3,141	2,987	2,990	-3	-0.1
Employment by Sector										
Goods-producing (000's)	837	855	833	844	898	953	870	863	7	0.8
Share of Total Employment (%)	28.6	29.1	28.3	28.7	29.6	30.3				
Service-producing (000's)	2,086	2,086	2,110	2,100	2,133	2,188	2,117	2,127	-10	-0.5
Share of Total Employment (%)	71.4	70.9	71.7	71.3	70.4	69.7				

* Six-Month Averages

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 10

Employment by Industry (000's)
Quebec, 1981 - 1988

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Employment Change 1981 - 1988 (000's)	(%)
Agriculture	79	77	80	76	83	79	74	69	-10	-12.7
Other Primary	52	42	45	49	44	44	41	40	-12	-23.1
Manufacturing	594	541	530	556	538	555	559	612	18	3.0
Construction	125	113	115	119	123	138	157	174	49	39.2
Transpt, Commun. & Utilities	229	217	211	200	217	215	226	226	-3	-1.3
Trade	468	439	454	477	485	506	513	513	45	9.6
Finance, Insur, & Real Estate	140	134	142	146	155	155	168	165	25	17.9
Service	840	826	844	873	928	936	973	1,004	164	19.5
Public Administration	195	184	195	195	194	197	207	199	4	2.1
Total	2,722	2,573	2,616	2,691	2,767	2,825	2,918	3,002	280	10.3
Employment by Sector										
Goods-producing (000's)	850	773	770	800	788	816	831	895	45	5.3
Share of Total Employment (%)	31.2	30.0	29.4	29.7	28.5	28.9	28.5	29.8		
Service-producing (000's)	1,872	1,800	1,846	1,891	1,979	2,009	2,087	2,107	235	12.6
Share of Total Employment (%)	68.8	70.0	70.6	70.3	71.5	71.1	71.5	70.2		

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Annual Averages.

TABLE 11

Employment by Industry (000's)
Canada, 1988 - 1989

	Jan 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1989	May 1989	Jun 1989	1989*	1988*	1988 - 1989 Employment Growth (000's)	(%)
Agriculture	378	377	379	399	446	454	406	447	-42	-9.3
Other Primary	274	275	275	268	298	311	284	288	-5	-1.6
Manufacturing	2,060	2,078	2,074	2,098	2,134	2,205	2,108	2,086	22	1.1
Construction	663	666	636	649	762	819	699	669	30	4.5
Transpt, Commun. & Utilities	904	921	944	933	973	1,004	947	911	36	3.9
Trade	2,155	2,154	2,183	2,188	2,190	2,201	2,179	2,184	-6	-0.3
Finance, Insur, & Real Estate	697	699	711	715	744	760	721	734	-13	-1.8
Service	4,132	4,130	4,133	4,084	4,142	4,178	4,133	4,035	98	2.4
Public Administration	784	781	822	831	888	924	838	816	22	2.7
Total	12,047	12,081	12,157	12,165	12,577	12,856	12,314	12,168	144	1.2
Employment by Sector										
Goods-producing (000's)	3,375	3,396	3,364	3,414	3,640	3,789	3,496	3,489	7	0.2
Share of Total Employment (%)	28.0	28.1	27.7	28.1	28.9	29.5				
Service-producing (000's)	8,672	8,685	8,793	8,751	8,937	9,067	8,818	8,679	139	1.6
Share of Total Employment (%)	72.0	71.9	72.3	71.9	71.1	70.5				

* Six-Month Averages

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 12

Employment by Industry (000's)
Canada, 1981 - 1988

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Employment Change 1981 - 1988 (000's)	(%)
Agriculture	488	465	480	480	475	467	460	442	-46	-9.4
Other Primary	321	267	277	285	289	285	284	293	-28	-8.7
Manufacturing	2,124	1,928	1,879	1,954	1,960	1,989	2,018	2,104	-20	-0.9
Construction	651	595	562	564	579	618	673	726	75	11.5
Transpt, Commun. & Utilities	911	882	865	852	876	891	899	904	-7	-0.8
Trade	1,884	1,843	1,839	1,916	1,985	2,064	2,097	2,168	284	15.1
Finance, Insur, & Real Estate	594	601	601	633	629	657	698	728	134	22.6
Service	3,262	3,273	3,395	3,458	3,630	3,765	3,918	4,062	800	24.5
Public Administration	767	765	778	791	798	796	813	816	49	6.4
Total	11,002	10,619	10,676	10,933	11,221	11,532	11,860	12,243	1,241	11.3
Employment by Sector										
Goods-producing (000's)	3,584	3,255	3,198	3,283	3,303	3,359	3,435	3,565	-19	-0.5
Share of Total Employment (%)	32.6	30.7	30.0	30.0	29.4	29.1	29.0	29.1		
Service-producing (000's)	7,418	7,364	7,478	7,650	7,918	8,173	8,425	8,678	1,260	17.0
Share of Total Employment (%)	67.4	69.3	70.0	70.0	70.6	70.9	71.0	70.9		

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Annual Averages.

APPENDIX II

ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR SELECTED PROVINCES

TABLE 14

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT BY PROVINCE
1981 - 1989*

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
NEWFOUNDLAND	1,597	1,871	2,118	2,139	2,368	2,440	2,447	2,613	2,661
Residential	265	214	300	277	304	473	408	528	571
Non-Residential	1,332	1,657	1,818	1,862	2,064	1,967	2,039	2,085	2,090
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	248	263	308	281	345	410	435	487	533
Residential	36	29	52	63	73	140	116	146	149
Non-Residential	212	234	256	218	272	270	319	341	384
NOVA SCOTIA	2,535	2,748	3,320	3,349	3,630	3,532	3,707	4,111	4,710
Residential	363	341	526	515	659	916	815	927	966
Non-Residential	2,172	2,407	2,794	2,834	2,971	2,616	2,892	3,184	3,744
NEW BRUNSWICK	2,072	2,238	2,168	2,205	2,460	2,550	2,903	3,196	3,824
Residential	240	193	376	342	408	599	653	809	851
Non-Residential	1,832	2,045	1,792	1,863	2,052	1,951	2,250	2,387	2,973
QUEBEC	18,706	17,897	18,848	21,028	22,973	26,598	31,524	34,745	37,728
Residential	3,245	2,732	4,171	4,615	5,134	7,551	8,937	10,291	9,505
Non-Residential	15,461	15,165	14,677	16,413	17,839	19,047	22,587	24,454	28,223
ONTARIO	29,973	29,150	30,543	33,647	38,007	46,703	55,410	61,331	67,936
Residential	5,029	4,369	5,791	6,275	7,463	12,221	14,602	17,130	18,962
Non-Residential	24,944	24,781	24,752	27,372	30,544	34,482	40,808	44,201	48,974
MANITOBA	3,206	2,964	3,195	3,527	4,032	4,693	4,830	5,082	5,663
Residential	368	289	559	563	692	1,105	1,099	1,249	1,239
Non-Residential	2,838	2,675	2,636	2,964	3,340	3,588	3,731	3,833	4,424
SASKATCHEWAN	5,261	4,770	5,065	5,160	5,246	5,075	5,749	6,160	6,202
Residential	493	470	653	547	575	808	953	1,086	1,146
Non-Residential	4,768	4,300	4,412	4,613	4,671	4,267	4,796	5,074	5,056
ALBERTA	20,536	20,983	18,341	15,523	16,579	16,142	16,781	19,393	20,323
Residential	2,806	2,287	1,798	1,151	1,193	1,745	1,659	2,294	2,466
Non-Residential	17,730	18,696	16,543	14,372	15,386	14,397	15,122	17,099	17,857
BRITISH COLUMBIA	14,577	12,866	12,340	11,901	12,289	12,748	15,284	17,258	20,104
Residential	3,479	2,389	2,424	2,112	2,189	3,011	3,204	4,108	4,672
Non-Residential	11,098	10,477	9,916	9,789	10,100	9,737	12,080	13,150	15,432

Source: Private and Public Investment in Canada, Statistics Canada.
* Revised 1989 intentions

TABLE 15

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT BY PROVINCE
1981 - 1989*

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
NEWFOUNDLAND	1,726	1,975	2,141	2,323	2,459	2,576	2,447	2,613	2,661
% change from last year	14.2	14.4	8.4	8.5	5.9	4.8	-5.0	6.8	1.8
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	253	268	292	316	369	430	435	487	533
% change from last year	-8.3	5.9	9.0	8.2	16.8	16.5	1.2	12.0	9.4
NOVA SCOTIA	2,438	2,851	3,327	3,300	3,492	3,680	3,707	4,111	4,710
% change from last year	24.0	16.9	16.7	-0.8	5.8	5.4	0.7	10.9	14.6
NEW BRUNSWICK	2,057	2,288	2,081	2,265	2,660	2,640	2,903	3,196	3,824
% change from last year	5.3	11.2	-9.0	8.8	17.4	-0.8	10.0	10.1	19.6
QUEBEC	18,467	18,011	19,068	21,410	24,976	26,973	31,524	34,745	37,728
% change from last year	8.0	-2.5	5.9	12.3	16.7	8.0	16.9	10.2	8.6
ONTARIO	29,919	29,848	30,698	33,867	40,770	48,000	55,410	61,331	67,936
% change from last year	16.7	-0.2	2.8	10.3	20.4	17.7	15.4	10.7	10.8
MANITOBA	3,218	2,925	3,177	3,689	4,307	4,714	4,830	5,082	5,663
% change from last year	13.1	-9.1	8.6	16.1	16.8	9.4	2.5	5.2	11.4
SASKATCHEWAN	5,151	4,670	4,973	4,986	5,503	5,135	5,749	6,160	6,202
% change from last year	19.5	-9.3	6.5	0.3	10.4	-6.7	12.0	7.1	0.7
ALBERTA	21,861	21,645	17,167	15,361	17,209	16,150	16,781	19,393	20,323
% change from last year	28.6	-1.0	-20.7	-10.5	12.0	-6.2	3.9	15.6	4.8
BRITISH COLUMBIA	14,881	13,047	12,565	12,189	13,560	13,355	15,284	17,258	20,104
% change from last year	22.2	-12.3	-3.7	-3.0	11.2	-1.5	14.4	12.9	16.5
CANADA	101,790	99,823	97,642	101,704	116,937	125,011	140,185	155,590	170,967
% change from last year	18.5	-1.9	-2.2	4.2	15.0	6.9	12.1	11.0	9.9

Source: Private and Public Investment in Canada, Catalogue 61-206
* Revised intentions 1989, Statistics Canada

TABLE 16

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY PROVINCE ($81, millions)
1981 - 1989*

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
NEWFOUNDLAND	4,609	4,417	4,570	4,858	4,931	5,041	5,231	5,435	5,504
(% change from last year)	3.0	-4.2	3.5	6.3	1.5	2.2	3.8	3.9	1.3
PEI	969	986	1,020	1,066	1,079	1,134	1,150	1,228	1,259
(% change from last year)	1.8	1.8	3.5	4.5	1.2	5.0	1.4	6.8	2.5
NOVA SCOTIA	7,734	7,629	8,103	8,610	8,931	9,318	9,345	9,582	9,804
(% change from last year)	1.7	-1.4	6.2	6.3	3.7	4.3	0.3	2.5	2.3
NEW BRUNSWICK	6,033	6,027	6,479	6,865	7,057	7,416	7,694	7,984	8,270
(% change from last year)	1.0	-0.1	7.5	5.9	2.8	5.1	3.8	3.8	3.6
QUEBEC	72,295	68,168	70,345	75,197	78,619	80,896	84,897	89,011	91,052
(% change from last year)	1.7	-5.7	3.2	6.9	4.6	2.9	4.9	4.8	2.3
ONTARIO	116,729	112,454	118,380	128,846	136,096	143,168	150,110	156,797	161,594
(% change from last year)	3.2	-3.7	5.3	8.8	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.5	3.1
MANITOBA	12,517	12,328	12,495	13,349	14,304	14,747	15,093	15,275	16,045
(% change from last year)	7.1	-1.5	1.4	6.8	7.2	3.1	2.3	1.2	5.0
SASKATCHEWAN	12,840	13,220	13,534	13,543	14,008	14,902	15,093	14,382	15,499
(% change from last year)	4.2	3.0	2.4	0.1	3.4	6.4	1.3	-4.7	7.8
ALBERTA**	50,513	48,217	46,878	49,085	51,050	51,575	53,256	57,868	59,025
(% change from last year)	6.3	-4.6	-2.8	4.7	4.0	1.0	3.3	8.7	2.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA	39,072	36,526	37,745	38,949	40,379	40,786	43,051	45,193	46,844
(% change from last year)	3.4	-6.5	3.3	3.2	3.7	1.0	5.6	5.0	3.7
CANADA	319,538	307,863	317,858	336,941	353,253	364,540	379,243	395,792	407,666
(% change from last year)	2.8	-3.7	3.2	6.0	4.8	3.2	4.0	4.4	3.0

* Based on Conference Board of Canada's forecast, August 18, 1989

** This source is from the Alberta Economic Accounts, Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Source: Historical Data, Conference Board of Canada.

TABLE 17

RETAIL SALES BY PROVINCE ($ millions)
1980 - 1989*

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
NEWFOUNDLAND	1,638	1,761	1,971	2,071	2,254	2,407	2,755	3,074	3,286
% change from last year	9.4	7.5	11.9	5.5	8.8	6.8	14.5	11.6	6.9
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	401	412	472	521	548	577	641	704	750
% change from last year	9.2	2.3	14.5	11.0	5.2	5.2	11.1	9.8	6.6
NOVA SCOTIA	2,889	3,098	3,534	4,048	4,580	4,796	5,225	5,606	5,965
% change from last year	9.3	6.9	14.1	14.5	13.1	4.7	8.7	7.3	6.4
NEW BRUNSWICK	2,318	2,449	2,719	2,927	3,172	3,482	3,794	4,120	4,433
% change from last year	9.4	5.7	11.0	7.6	8.4	9.8	9.0	8.1	7.6
QUEBEC	22,671	23,497	25,784	29,006	31,782	34,593	38,866	41,616	42,989
% change from last year	8.5	3.6	9.7	12.5	9.6	8.8	12.4	7.1	3.3
ONTARIO	33,732	35,543	39,446	43,466	49,004	53,412	59,039	63,584	67,399
% change from last year	13.7	5.4	11.0	10.2	12.7	9.0	10.5	7.7	6.0
MANITOBA	3,578	3,830	4,100	4,514	5,201	5,444	5,769	5,972	6,289
% change from last year	13.1	7.0	7.0	10.1	15.2	4.7	6.0	3.5	5.3
SASKATCHEWAN	3,876	4,042	4,357	4,354	4,704	4,999	5,254	5,502	5,772
% change from last year	12.3	4.3	7.8	-0.1	8.0	6.3	5.1	4.7	4.9
ALBERTA	10,906	10,941	11,304	11,833	13,524	14,338	14,855	15,954	17,151
% change from last year	15.9	0.3	3.3	4.7	14.3	6.0	3.6	7.4	7.5
BRITISH COLUMBIA	12,000	11,766	12,257	13,005	14,304	15,567	17,116	18,609	20,340
% change from last year	13.5	-2.0	4.2	6.1	10.0	8.8	10.0	8.7	9.3
CANADA	94,293	97,639	106,243	116,080	129,446	140,009	153,733	165,190	174,606
% change from last year	12.4	3.4	8.8	9.4	11.6	8.2	9.6	7.0	5.7

* Based on Conference Board of Canada's forecast, August 18, 1989

Source: Alberta Statistical Review.

TABLE 18

HOUSING STARTS BY PROVINCE
1981 - 1989*

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
NEWFOUNDLAND	3,210	2,793	3,281	2,720	2,854	2,883	2,682	3,168	3,168
% change from last year	-16.6	-13.0	17.5	-17.1	4.9	1.0	-7.0	18.1	0.0
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	203	248	673	643	788	1,110	933	1,151	951
% change from last year	-51.6	22.2	171.4	-4.5	22.6	40.9	-15.9	23.4	-17.4
NOVA SCOTIA	3,715	3,691	5,697	4,598	6,923	7,571	6,460	5,478	4,476
% change from last year	-4.6	-0.6	54.3	-19.3	50.6	9.4	-14.7	-15.2	-18.3
NEW BRUNSWICK	2,188	1,680	4,742	2,873	4,142	4,045	3,716	3,621	2,984
% change from last year	-17.3	-23.2	182.3	-39.4	44.2	-2.3	-8.1	-2.6	-17.6
QUEBEC	29,645	23,492	40,318	41,902	48,031	60,348	74,179	58,062	41,108
% change from last year	1.6	-20.8	71.6	3.9	14.6	25.6	22.9	-21.7	-29.2
ONTARIO	50,161	38,508	54,939	48,171	64,871	81,470	105,213	99,924	94,428
% change from last year	25.0	-23.2	42.7	-12.3	34.7	25.6	29.1	-5.0	-5.5
MANITOBA	2,824	2,030	5,985	5,308	6,557	7,699	8,174	5,455	4,849
% change from last year	8.7	-28.1	194.8	-11.3	23.5	17.4	6.2	-33.3	-11.1
SASKATCHEWAN	5,972	6,822	7,269	5,221	5,354	5,510	4,895	3,856	2,348
% change from last year	-4.4	14.2	6.6	-28.2	2.5	2.9	-11.2	-21.2	-39.1
ALBERTA	38,470	26,789	17,134	7,295	8,337	8,462	10,790	11,360	12,587
% change from last year	20.1	-30.4	-36.0	-57.4	14.3	1.5	27.5	5.3	10.8
BRITISH COLUMBIA	41,585	19,807	22,607	16,169	17,969	20,687	28,944	30,487	33,383
% change from last year	10.8	-52.4	14.1	-28.5	11.1	15.1	39.9	5.3	9.5
CANADA	177,973	125,860	162,645	134,900	165,826	199,785	245,986	222,562	200,083
% change from last year	12.2	-29.3	29.2	-17.1	22.9	20.5	23.1	-9.5	-10.1

* Based on Conference Board of Canada's forecast, August 18, 1989
Source: Alberta Statistical Review.

TABLE 19

TOTAL NET MIGRATION BY PROVINCE
1980/81 - 1988/89*

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
NEWFOUNDLAND	(3,556)	(5,456)	1,816	(1,992)	(3,459)	(5,654)	(4,930)	(4,480)	(1,743)
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	(1,251)	(759)	699	822	289	(12)	(139)	631	628
NOVA SCOTIA	(2,826)	(861)	4,416	4,316	3,810	(732)	557	(196)	(984)
NEW BRUNSWICK	(4,843)	(2,771)	3,528	1,681	(684)	(1,977)	(2,431)	(2,342)	(33)
QUEBEC	(9,640)	(9,254)	(13,841)	(10,151)	(1,688)	4,116	15,243	9,515	11,950
ONTARIO	980	31,035	46,943	53,408	52,555	53,850	89,858	93,538	76,477
MANITOBA	(4,643)	1,024	5,611	2,533	1,709	242	(561)	(2,972)	(7,706)
SASKATCHEWAN	(1,702)	1,244	4,682	3,002	(165)	(5,947)	(5,751)	(11,787)	(15,333)
ALBERTA	57,518	50,364	(4,506)	(28,610)	(17,207)	(175)	(24,679)	(9,709)	5,031
BRITISH COLUMBIA	55,962	24,501	7,339	14,087	2,935	1,153	16,002	37,628	51,250
CANADA	85,857	89,582	55,037	38,678	37,810	43,235	81,986	109,364	119,537

Figures in parenthesis denote negative numbers.
* Figures are from June 1 ending May 31 each year.
Source: Alberta Statistical Review.

TABLE 20

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY PROVINCE
1981 - 1989*

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
NEWFOUNDLAND	13.9	16.7	18.7	20.2	20.8	19.2	17.9	16.4	16.6
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	11.2	12.9	12.2	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.0	14.7
NOVA SCOTIA	10.1	13.1	13.2	13.0	13.6	13.1	12.3	10.2	10.3
NEW BRUNSWICK	11.5	14.1	14.8	14.8	15.1	14.3	13.1	12.0	13.4
QUEBEC	10.3	13.8	13.9	12.8	11.8	11.0	10.3	9.4	9.9
ONTARIO	6.6	9.7	10.3	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.1	5.0	5.3
MANITOBA	5.9	8.5	9.4	8.4	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.8	8.0
SASKATCHEWAN	4.6	6.1	7.3	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.5	8.3
ALBERTA	3.8	7.7	10.6	11.1	10.0	9.8	9.6	8.0	7.6
BRITISH COLUMBIA	6.7	12.1	13.8	14.7	14.1	12.5	11.9	10.3	10.0
CANADA	7.5	11.0	11.8	11.2	10.5	9.5	8.8	7.8	8.0

SOURCE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, STATISTICS CANADA.

* SIX-MONTH AVERAGES

TABLE 21

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY PROVINCE
1989*

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	1989*	1988*	1988 - 1989 % CHANGE
NEWFOUNDLAND	17.0	16.3	18.8	17.2	15.8	14.2	16.6	18.7	-2.1
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	15.4	16.4	18.1	17.8	11.1	9.2	14.7	15.4	-0.7
NOVA SCOTIA	10.6	10.4	11.1	12.2	9.4	8.2	10.3	11.3	-1.0
NEW BRUNSWICK	13.3	13.5	14.8	14.4	12.4	12.1	13.4	13.2	0.2
QUEBEC	10.0	9.7	10.6	10.2	9.8	8.9	9.9	9.7	0.2
ONTARIO	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.5	4.9	4.4	5.3	5.3	0.0
MANITOBA	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.7	7.5	6.1	8.0	8.1	-0.1
SASKATCHEWAN	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.9	7.4	6.8	8.3	8.1	0.2
ALBERTA	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.1	6.7	6.6	7.6	8.4	-0.8
BRITISH COLUMBIA	11.3	10.8	10.4	9.6	9.4	8.3	10.0	10.8	-0.8
CANADA	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.3	7.5	6.8	8.0	8.2	-0.2

* Six-Month Averages

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.